A SHORT INTRODUCTION INTO *English Orthography*: Or, The METHOD OF TRUE SPELLING.

Published for the Common Good: And especially for the Use of a Private *Grammar* and *Writing-School* in *White-Cross-Street*.

By *Richard Mather*, Schoolmaster.

LONDON:

Printed for *Thomas Cockerill*, at the Three Legs in the *Poultrey*, over-against the *Stock-Market*. 1699.

Col.
Acc.

B

THE PREFACE

Courteous Reader,

THAT so much skill in Orthography, or the Method of right Spelling, as may enable Persons to write true English, is very needful and commendable, is so manifest, that it needs not be proved. And that the most, not only of Children, but those of riper years, are usually defective herein, is too plain to be denied. It is sad to consider, That few English Men and Women, even of those that have accustomed to Read and Write, do so little understand their own Mother-Tongue. How many discover their Ignorance in all they write? And how many are discouraged from a free and profitable use of their Pen (being ashamed to themselves of their own unskilfulness) lest they should expose themselves to Derision? If this fell less common, it would appear [illegible] and yet indeed it is the more lamentable, by how much the more common and general it is. One principal Cause of this great defect is, that many undertake the Work of Teaching to Read, who themselves are ignorant of the true Grounds of Orthography. How can they convey that Skill to others, which they never had themselves? Neither are the Negligence of Parents to be excused, who [illegible]

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Courteous Reader,

THAT ſo much skill in Orthography, or the Method of right Spelling, as may enable Perſons to write true Engliſh, is very needful and commendable, is ſo manifeſt, that it needs not be proved. And that the moſt, not only of Children, but thoſe of riper years, are wofully defective herein, is too plain to be denied. It is ſad to conſider, That few Engliſh Men and Women, even of thoſe that have attained to Read and Write, do ſo little underſtand their own Mother-Tongue. How many diſcover their Ignorance in all they write? And how many are diſcouraged from a free and profitable uſe of their Pen (being conſcious to themſelves of their own unskilfulneſs) leſt they ſhould expoſe themſelves to Deriſion? Were this defect leſs common, it would appear more ſhameful; and yet indeed it is the more lamentable, by how much the more common and general it is. One apparent Cauſe of this great defect is, that many undertake the Work of Teaching to Read who themſelves are ignorant of the true Grounds of Orthography. How can they convey that Skill to others, which they never had themſelves? Neither are the generality of Parents to be excuſed, who commonly are too ſupinely negligent, or at leaſt not ſo ſollicitous as they ought to be, that their Children be well inſtructed

ſtructed in this part of Learning. Any Perſon, or any Price is too uſually thought ſufficient by Parents, while their Children are learning Engliſh; not conſidering of what uſe and weight it is, that they be well-taught the Grounds of true Spelling. Another cauſe of this defect, is a notion that many have taken up, that it is not poſſible Youth ſhould ſpell Engliſh well, except they learn alſo the Latin and Greek Tongues; which may juſtly be reckoned a Vulgar Error. For tho I acknowledg, that the more thorough underſtanding of thoſe Learned Languages doth yield this good advantage (amongſt many others) that it enables Men to write properly, even in Engliſh, both as to Words and Senſe; yet it is far from being impoſſible for thoſe that have gone no further than their own Mother-Tongue, to be ſufficiently and well-skill'd in Engliſh Orthography; and accordingly without hesitancy or blame, to write any word they have occaſion to uſe. I do aſſert, That a meer Engliſh Scholar may, without any inſuperable or formidable Difficulty, attain to write true Engliſh. And I do not at all doubt but that the Learning and well digeſting of this ſhort Treatiſe, which I am putting into the Engliſh Scholar's hands, will very competently produce this deſirable effect, eſpecially, if it be followed with Care and Obſervation in Reading. It is indeed a ſhort Tract, and I am willing it ſhould paſs for an Introduction only into Engliſh Orthography; but the ſhorter any thing of this Nature is, provided it be competently ſufficient to anſwer its end, (as I hope this upon thorough Tryal will be found to be) ſo much the better it is. At leaſt

young Heads (for whose sake and use especially this Essay is made) will think it so; and will by the shortness be the more encouraged to encounter it, and to go thorough with it. I Censure not the Composures of others before me in the like kind; but I think this Subject is capable still of more improvement, and should be glad to see something more perfect, and which were likely to be more effectual than any thing that is yet Extant. Those that please to compare, will easily perceive this little Piece to be sufficiently different from others of the like tendency, and I am not out of hope that it will be found (absit jactantia verbo) less in Bulk, and more in Substance, than many others. If in some things I have trodden in the same Steps with others, (as they also did with those that went before them) it was rather because the Reason of Things, and Natural Method led thereunto, than from a desire to borrow from any; and even in those things, considerable Improvement hath been made. What hath been done in it for Matter or Method, I submit to the Judgment of others, not much fearing the Correction of the Candid, Judicious, and Impartial; who much regarding the Censure of those of a contrary Character. At least, I shall remain satisfied with the inward Testimony which I have, of a sincere Will and Desire to profit others according to my small Talent, and especially those committed to the Care and Instruction of

Thy Friend and Servant,

White-Cross-street, Decemb. 2. 1692.

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An Alphabet of Small and Great Letters.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t u w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

The Vowels.

a e i o u y.

The Conſonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r ſ t v w x z.

i u. *Vowels.*

j v. *Conſonants.*

Double Conſonants to be obſerved.

& fi fl ſi ſh ſt.

ba be bi bo bu.
da de di do du.
ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu.
la le li lo lu.
ma me mi mo mu
na ne ni no nu.
pa pe pi po pu.
ra re ri ro ru.
ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu.
ta te ti to tu.
va ve vi vo vu.

ab eb ib ob ub.
ac ec ic oc uc.
ad ed id od ud.
af ef if of uf.
ag eg ig og ug.
al el il ol ul.
am em im om um.
an en in on un.
ap ep ip op up.
ar er ir or ur.
as es is os us.
at et it ot ut.
ax ex ix ox ux.

ca co cu, *Here* [c] *hath an hard ſound like* [k].
ce ci cy, *Here* [c] *hath a ſoft ſound like* [ſ].
ga go gu, *Here* [g] *hath an hard ſound.*
ge gi gy, *Here* [g] *hath for the moſt part a ſoft ſound.*

ca ce ci co cu. ga ge gi go gu.

Sentences of ſome of the ſhorteſt Words.

As it is in me.
He is my foe,
Wo be to me,
Wo is me, if I do ly.
We all of us dy,
So be it in us.
If I do ſo.
If I do ill.
Up go on.
It is no lye.

Syllables of Three Letters.

bad bed bid bod bud.
cal can cod cul cup.
dab den din dog dul.
far fen fil fob ful.
had hem hid hop hul.
lad leg lig log lub.
mad men mil mow mug.
nag net nil not nut.
pap pen pil pod put.
ram red rip rot rub.
ſad ſal ſin ſoe ſup.
tap ten til tom tub.
was wel win wot.

Syllables beginning with Two Conſonants.

blab bleſs blib blog blur
braw bred brim brow.
clap cliff clip clog club.
chat check chil chop chub.
crag crib crop crue.
drag draw dreſs dry drop dwell.
flag fled [illegible]
[illegible]
glad glew [illegible]
graſs grig [illegible] grow.
knack knit knot know.
play ply plot plum.
pray prog [illegible]

An Alphabet of Small and Great Letters.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t u w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

The Vowels.

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The Conſonants.

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Double Conſonants to be obſerved.

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ba be bi bo bu.
da de di do du.
fa fe fi fo fu.
la le li lo lu.
ma me mi mo mu
na ne ni no nu.
pa pe pi po pu.
ra re ri ro ru.
ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu.
ta te ti to tu.
va ve vi vo vu.

ab eb ib ob ub.
ac ec ic oc uc.
ad ed id od ud.
af ef if of uf.
ag eg ig og ug.
al el il ol ul.
am em im om um.
an en in on un.
ap ep ip op up.
ar er ir or ur.
as es is os us.
at et it ot ut.
ax ex ix ox ux.

ca co cu, *Here* [c] *hath an hard ſound like* [k].
ce ci cy, *Here* [c] *hath a ſoft ſound like* [ſ].
ga go gu, *Here* [g] *hath an hard ſound.*
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As it is in me. So be it in us.
He is my foe, If I do ſo.
Wo be to me, If I do ill.
Wo is me, if I do ly. Up go on.
We all of us dy, It is no lye.

Syllables of Three Letters.

bad bed bid bod bud.
cal can cod cul cup.
dab den din dog dul.
for fen fil fob ful.
had hem hid hop hul.
lad leg lig log lub.
mad men mil mow mug.
nag net nil not nut.
pap pen pil pod put.
ram red rip rot rub.
ſad ſel ſin ſot ſup.
tap ten til tom tub.
was wel win wot.

Syllables beginning with Two Conſonants.

blab bleſs bliſs blot blur
bran brew brim brow.
clap cliff clip clog club
chat check chil chop chub
crag crib crop crue.
drag draw dreſs dry drop drug.
dwell.
flag fled flix flock fly.
freck frog from fry.
glad glew glow glut.
graſs grig grim groſs grow.
knack knit knot know.
play ply plod plot plum.
pray prog prow pry.

quac quel quil quit.
ſcab ſcall ſcot ſcum.
ſhab ſhag ſhel ſhip ſhop ſhut.
sky skill skin skip.
ſlab ſlit ſlop ſlut.
ſmack ſmel ſmug ſmut
ſnag ſnip ſnot ſnuff.
ſpan ſpell ſpin ſpot.
ſtab ſtep ſtick ſtop ſtub
ſwag ſwell ſwim ſwop.
that then this thereby.
track trim trot trufs try.
twig twin twit.

Syllables beginning with Three Conſonants

ſcrall ſcrap ſcrib ſcrub.
ſhred ſhrill ſhrub.
ſprat ſprig ſpray.
ſtray ſtraw ſtrip ſtrut.
thred throb thrum.

Syllables ending with Two Conſonants.

Lack pack rack deck peck ſick lick dock pluck.
Graft haft ſhaft cleft left drift gift oft ſoft ſtuft.
Bald ſcald, geld held, old bold cold hold ſold told.
Balk chalk talk walk, ſilk milk, folk yolk, bulk hulk.
Balm calm palm qualm elm helm.
Calf half, pelf ſelf ſhelf wolf gulf.
Halt malt ſalt ſhalt, belt dwelt melt, milt tilt quilt, bolt colt.
And band hand land, bend lend ſend, kind wind.
Camp cramp lamp, hemp, limp ſhrimp, pomp, lump pump.
Gang hang pang, bring king, long ſong ſtrong, dung.
Bank ſank rank, ink ſink, drunk ſunk trunk.
Ant pant want, bent lent ſent, ſlint mint, front, blunt.
Apt rapt, kept ſlept ſwept, clipt whipt, crupt left.

Arb garb, herb verb, ord, curb.
Hard card ward, herd, bird third, word ſword ford, curd.
Ark bark dark, clerk jerk, irk, cork fork, lurk.
Girt twirl whirl, curl churl hurl purl.
Arm charm farm, term, firm, ſtorm, churm.
Barn warn yarn, fern ſtern, born corn, burn turn.
carp harp ſharp, chirp warp.
Art cart dart, ſhirt skirt, ſhort ſport, hurt ſpurt.
Aſh daſh traſh waſh, fleſh freſh, fiſh wiſh, bruſh.
Ask cask task, brisk friſk, husk musk.
Aſp claſp graſp graſp haſp waſp, criſp liſp wiſp.
Blaſt caſt faſt laſt paſt, beſt bleſt jeſt, fiſt miſt, froſt moſt, duſt muſt.
Bath hath path wrath, ſith with, both cloth froth moth ſloth, truth.

Syllables ending with more than Two Conſonants.

Belch welch, filch milch.
Health ſtealth wealth, filth tilth.
Bright light might ſight fight night right.
Branch lanch, bench wench, inch pinch, bunch.
Arch march parch, perch, torch, lurch Church
World, hurld, curld purld.
Harſh marſh.
Hirſt, worſt, durſt curſt.
Earth dearth, girth, ſwarth hearth, worth, mirth.
Match catch patch, ſetch ſtretch wrench, inch
2 pitch, botch, Dutch crutch.
Length ſtrength.

quac quel quil quit.
ſcab ſcall ſcot ſcum.
ſhab ſhig ſhel ſhip ſhop ſhut.
sky skill skin skip.
ſlab ſlit ſlop ſlut.
ſmack ſmel ſmug ſmut
ſnag ſnip ſnot ſnuff.
ſpan ſpell ſpin ſpot.
ſtab ſtep ſtick ſtop ſtub
ſwag ſwell ſwim ſwop.
that then this thus thy.
track trim trot truſs try.
twig twin twit.

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ſcrall ſcrap ſcrib ſcrub.
ſhred ſhrill ſhrub.
ſprat ſprig ſpray.
ſtray ſtraw ſtrip ſtrut.
thred throb thrum.

Syllables ending with Two Conſonants.

Lack pack rack deck peck ſick lick dock pluck.
Graft haft ſhaft cleft left drift gift oft ſoft ſtuft.
Bald ſcald, geld held, old bold cold hold ſold told.
Balk chalk talk walk, ſilk milk, ſolk yolk, bulk hulk.
Balm calm palm qualm elm helm.
Calf half, pelf ſelf ſhelf wolf gulf.
Halt malt ſalt ſhalt, belt dwelt melt, milt tilt quilt, bolt colt.
And band hand land, bend lend ſend, bind wind.
Camp cramp lamp, hemp, limp ſhrimp, pomp, lump pump.
Gang hang pang, bring king, long ſong ſtrong, dung.
Bank ſlank rank, ink ſink, drunk ſunk truńk
Ant pant want, bent lent ſent, flint mint, front, blunt.
Apt rapt, kept ſlept ſwept, clipt whipt, cropt lopt.

Arb garb, herb verb, ord, curb.
Hard card ward, herd, bird third, word ſword ford, curd.
Ark bark dark, clerk jerk, irk, cork fork, lurk.
Girl twirl whirl, curl churl hurl purl.
Arm charm farm, term, firm, ſtorm, churm.
Barn warn yarn, fern ſtern, born corn, burn turn.
carp harp ſharp, chirp warp.
Art cart dart, ſhirt skirt, ſhort ſport, hurt ſpurt.
Aſh daſh traſh waſh, fleſh freſh, fiſh wiſh, bruſh.
Aſk caſk taſk, briſk friſk, huſk muſk.
Aſp claſp gaſp graſp haſp waſp, criſp liſp wiſp.
Blaſt caſt faſt laſt paſt. beſt bleſt jeſt, fiſt miſt, froſt moſt, duſt muſt.
Bath hath path wrath, ſith with, both cloth froth moth ſloth, truth.

Syllables ending with more than Two Conſonants

Belch welch, filch milch.
Health ſtealth wealth, filth tilth.
Bright light might ſight fight night right.
Branch lanch, bench wench, inch pinch, bunch.
Arch march parch, perch, torch, lurch Church.
World, hurld, curld purld.
Harſh marſh.
Iſſſt, worſt, durſt curſt.
Earth dearth, girth, ſwarth hearth, worth, mirth.
Match catch patch, fetch ſtretch wretch, itch pitch, botch, Dutch crutch.
Length ſtrength

Some Words ending with the silent [e] *which serves to draw out the Syllable long.*

Babe fade jade trade wade safe cage gage page make bake cake ale pale sale tale came blame fame flame frame game lame same shame crane jane lane ape grape scrape shape are care dare square rare chase face grace place date gate grate prate slate brave cave crave grave have save knave shave.

Were where. Note, *That where* [e] *is the principal Vowel in the Syllable, Words that are made long by the silent* [e] *at the end, are but few, because they are generally made long by the Diphthong* [ea], *as* fear dear near cheap reap, *&c.*

Bribe scribe kibe tribe ride side slide wide knife life wife mile tile wile while chime crime lime time brine chine dine gripe pipe ripe fire hire quire wire bite kite mite five hive thrive.

Globe robe choke smoke stroke yoke home one hone drone none mole pole sole hole stole grope hope pope rope scope more pore score shore snore sore chose hose nose pose those whose note rote smote vote wrote. Note, *That many Words of such a sound are written with the Diphthong* [oa], *and thereby are made long without an* [e] *at the end*; *as* float goat boar roar oak soak, *&c.*

Crude rude mule rule fume plume prune tune cure pure sure use muse cruse lute mute.

Words

Words of one Syllable, thoſe of the firſt Row ſhort without [e], *thoſe of the ſecond Row long with* [e], *ſet one over againſt the other, to be compared and obſerved by the Learner.*

mad	made	rip	ripe	tun	tune
ſhad	ſhade	fin	fine	cur	cure
chaff	chafe	ſtil	ſtile	us	uſe
dam	dame	fil	file		
ban	bane	fir	fire		
can	cane	wil	wile		
gap	gape	mil	mile		
tap	tape	ſpit	ſpite		
rap	rape	rob	robe		
war	ware	on	one		
bat	bate	hop	hope	rag	rage
hat	hate	ſop	ſope	ſtag	ſtage
mat	mate	not	note	gag	gage
pat	pate	rot	rote	wag	wage
bit	bite	cub	cube	hug	huge
win	wine	plum	plume		

Words of One Syllable containing the Diphthongs, the Sound or Pronunciation whereof ſhould be obſerved by the Learner.

Aid laid maid ſaid ſtaid, fail flail frail mail pail rail ſail ſnail, aim claim, pain vain ſtain ſtrain ſtain train, faint paint faint, air hair chair pair, bait wait ſtrait, faith ſaith.

Vein feign reign, eight weight, weigh neigh.

Broil boil foil ſoil ſpoil toil, coin groin join, joint, choice voice.

Laud fraud, *Saul Paul, to which may be added,* aw claw draw flaw gnaw maw paw raw ſtraw thaw

thaw, hawd, brawn dawn fawn ſawn pawn yawn.

Feud rheum ſhreud new. *But here (as in the foregoing) inſtead of the* [u], *the* [w] *is generally uſed, eſpecially in words of one Syllable; as in theſe following, and ſuch like*; Blew chew crew dew few *Jew* knew new ſhew lewd, *&c.*

You croud loud proud thou ſoul, out bout ſtout flout clout, bound found hound pound round ſound wound, bounce pounce trounce, count, mount mouth ſouth youth. *To which alſo may be added*, Blow bow brow cow crow glow grow know low mow now plow row ſow ſlow ſnow own blown flown grown known brown clown crown down drown frown gown.

Ay jay may lay bay ſay bray clay day gay hay pray way.

They prey key whey.

Boy toy joy coy oyl toyl.

Bee fee knee thee three tree, cheeſe geeſe fleece ſqueeze wheeze, ſpeech leech, bleed breed feed heed need reed ſeed ſpeed need, beef, cheek meek ſeek week, feel heel kneel, ſeen green queen ſpleen, creep weep deep ſheep keep ſleep, feet fleet meet ſweet ſtreet teeth.

Good food brood mood, hoof roof, book brook cook look, cool fool pool ſtool ſchool, broom doom, moon noon ſpoon, loop ſtoop troop, foot root, tooth.

Bead lead plead read, bread dead head, deaf leaf ſheaf leak ſpeak weak, meal ſteal ſeal zeal beam cream dream bean clean lean cheap leap reap,

reap, bear fear hear ſwear beaſt feaſt beat great meat breath death heave leave weave.

Broach coach, load road toad, oak ſoak, coal foal, foam roam, groan moan, ſoap ſleap, oar boar, board hoard, oat goat.

Fierce pierce, chief beef grief thief, piece ſiege, field ſhield friend yield.

Buy build guile guilt guiſe guide fruit ſuit juice bruſe.

Words of more than One Syllable, where there is one Conſonant between two Vowels, which muſt be put to the latter Vowel or Syllable, for the entring of young Learners upon dividing of Syllables.

Baby many holy deny glory ſober never parents prudent demand body city ſaved fooliſh lament pleaſure final defer joyful profound refuſe daring ſpirit devil ſatan bruiſh debate labour woman preſerve ſpoken defire towards before behind beneath delight favour delay remain raiſed trading ready water boſom depart ſeven peeviſh perish reform tribute replie ſecond preſume palace rebel beſeech becauſe promiſe heaven beyond ſtature preſent preſerve preſence believe river requeſt return deſign reſign.

Any apart aſide againſt among aſſe alight anoint afar alone alive above aloft *Adam Abel Adieu* over even *Eden* open onix.

Manifold regiment manifeſt reverend regular tedious covenous various deſired Trinity mutual valiant generous furious violent odious eloven clamorous eloquent diligent rigorous vehement

vehement nation natural divided enemy precious memory *Babylon* covenant verily miracles vision derided treasury parables.

Religion devotion obedient courageous familiar ridiculous malicious delivered *Jerusalem* memorial glorified whosoever division sedition tributary audacious.

Separation preparation generation revelation elevation gratulation abomination renovation recapitulation prevarication premeditation violation qualification provocation preposition genealogy remuneration.

Also when two or three Consonants, that will fairly or easily begin a word, come together in the middle of a word between two Vowels, they should not be divided, but be put to the latter Vowel or Syllable; whereof the following Words are Examples.

Father Mother sacred declare abroad refrain proclaim restrain brethren escape prophets reproof reproach afraid despise degrade reflect regret destroy nothing reclaim neither between *Abraham* together replenish defloured authority idolatry, restitution.

N. B. *Altho this Rule will generally hold and be of good use, yet we need not strictly observe it, where the putting such Consonants to the latter Vowel or Syllable, would alter the Quantity or Pronunciation of the forgoing Vowel or Syllable; as in such Words as these that follow,* Prosper christian sustain disciple question dispose dispute signify, &c. *Which (tho sp st sc gn will begin divers words) may rather be divided thus,* Pros per chris-ti-an sus-tain

tain diſ-ci-ple queſ-ti-on diſ-poſe diſ-pute ſigni-fy, *than otherwiſe, leſt the Pronunciation of the former Syllable ſhould be too much changed.*

Words of more than one Syllable, where there is a Conſonant doubled, or more than one Conſonant together, which will not begin a Word, between two Vowels, which Conſonants therefore muſt be parted; and ſo many of them only put to the latter Vowel or Syllable as will begin a Word, and the other muſt be put to the former Vowel or Syllable.

Unto after mercy ſolly fully wealthy faithful children welcome ſabbath commit ſottiſh dreadful diſmal ſtabbing killing melted mournful ſudden common confront angry perfect twenty thirty forty fifty ſixty happy ſlender handſome liſping deadly torment warlike complain kingdom ſtormy ſervant wilful ſtubborn ſturdy certain remnant tranſgreſs fruitful timber hurtful captain watchful ſcripture worthy darkneſs fountain nimble thimble hearty.

Envious forgetful ignorant dangerous unhappy infamous ungodly ſlippery deceitful ancient prolonged improper ſurprizing abſolute fatherly uprightneſs countenance governour multitude merciful commandments remembred afterward attentive corruptly.

Ingenious integrity notwithſtanding captivity importunate temptation adultery computation commandment eternity ſalvation everlaſting conjunction.

Reſurrection confectioner artificial ſubordination determination conſideration interpretatively excommunication plenipotentiary.

The Lords Prayer.

OUr Fa-ther which art in Hea-ven, hal-low-ed by thy Name. Thy King-dom come. Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Hea-ven. Give us this day our dai-ly Bread: And for-give us our Treſ-paſſes, as we for-give them that treſ-paſs a-gainſt us: And lead us not in-to Temp-ta-ti-on, but de-li-ver us from E-vil: For thine is the King-dom, and the Pow-er, and the Glo-ry for e-ver and e-ver. *Amen.*

The Creed.

I Be-lieve in God the Fa-ther Al-migh-ty, Ma-ker of Hea-ven and Earth, and in Je-ſus Chriſt his on-ly Son our Lord, who was con-cei-ved by the Ho-ly Ghoſt, born of the Vir-gin *Ma-ry*, ſuf-fer-ed un-der *Pon-ti-us Pi-late*, was cru-ci-fi-ed dead and bu ri-ed, he deſ-cen ded in-to Hell, the third Day he roſe a-gain from the Dead, he aſ-cen-ded in-to Hea-ven, and ſit-teth on the right Hand of God the Fa-ther Al-migh-ty, from whence he ſhall come to Judge the Quick and the Dead: I be-lieve in the Ho-ly Ghoſt; The Ho-ly Ca-tho-lick Church; The Com-mu-ni-on of Saints; The for-give-neſs of Sins; The Re-ſur-rec-ti-on of the Bo-dy; and the Life e ver-laſt-ing. *A-men.*

The Ten Commandments.

GOD ſpake all theſe words, ſay ing; I am the Lord thy God which brought thee out of the Land of *E-gypt*, out of the Houſe of Bon-dage.

1. Thou

1. Thou ſhalt have no o-ther Gods be-fore me.

2. Thou ſhalt not make un-to thy ſelf a-ny Gra-ven I-mage, or a-ny like-neſs of a-ny thing that is in Hea-ven a-bove, or that is in the Earth be-neath, or that is in the Wa-ter un-der the Earth; thou ſhalt not bow down thy ſelf to them, nor ſerve them, for I the Lord thy God am a Jea-lous God, vi-ſit-ing the I-ni-qui-ty of the Fa-thers up-on the Chil-dren un-to the third and fourth Ge-ne-ra-ti-on of them that hate me; and ſhew-ing Mer-cy un-to thou-ſands of them that love me, and keep my Com-mand-ments.

3. Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guilt-leſs that ta-keth his Name in vain.

4. Re-mem-ber the Sab-bath day, to keep it ho-ly; ſix days ſhalt thou la-bour, and do all thy Work; but the Se-venth day is the Sab-bath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt not do a-ny Work; thou, nor thy Son, nor thy Daugh-ter, thy Man-ſer-vant, nor thy Maid-ſer-vant, nor thy Cat-tel, nor thy Stran-ger that is with-in thy Gates. For in Six days the Lord made Hea-ven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſt-ed the Se-venth day; where-fore the Lord bleſ-ſed the Sab-bath day and hal-low-ed it.

5. Ho-nour thy Fa-ther and thy Mo-ther; that thy days may be long up-on the Land which the Lord thy God giv-eth thee.

6. Thou ſhalt not kill.

7. Thou

7. Thou ſhalt not com-mit A-dul-te-ry.
8. Thou ſhalt not Steal.
9 Thou ſhalt not bear falſe Wit-neſs a-gainſt thy Neigh-bour.
10. Thou ſhalt not co-vet thy Neigh-bours Houſe; Thou ſhalt not co-vet thy Neigh-bours Wife, nor his Ser-vant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Aſs, nor any thing that is his.

CHAP. I.

Of Orthography.

Queſt. *What is Orthography?*

Anſ. Orthography is the true manner of Writing. Or, It is the skill to Read, Spell, or Divide, and Write Words according to their proper Letters; and Sentences according to their true Points.

Q. *How many Letters are there in the* Engliſh *Alphabet?*

A. Twenty four, *viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k,* &c.

Q *Have you not ſomething ſpecially to be obſerved concerning ſome of the Letters?*

A. Yes, concerning *c, g, q, ſ, i,* and *u.*

Q *What are you to obſerve concerning the letter* c?

A. The letter *c* hath ſometimes an hard ſound, and ſometimes a ſoft ſound The hard ſound of it is like the ſound of [*k*]; the ſoft ſound of it is like that of [*ſ*].

Q. *When hath* c *the hard ſound?*

A. 1. Before the Vowels *a, o, u*; as in *can, come, cull.*

2 Before

2. Before a Conſonant alſo in the ſame Syllable, as *cloud, cry.*

Q. *When hath* c *the ſoft ſound?*

A. Before the Vowels, *e, i, y,* as in *certain, City, Cypreſs.*

Q. *Therefore where you have the ſound of a* [k] *before* a, o, *and* u, *what muſt it be written with?*

A. It muſt be generally written with a [*c*], as in *cat, cow, cut.*

Q. *Where you have the ſound of a* [k] *before* e, i, y, *what muſt it be written with?*

A. Always with a [*k*], as in *keep, kiſs,* &c

Q. *Where you have the ſound of a* [k] *before a Conſonant, what muſt it be written with?*

A. With a [*c*], as *crow, croſs, climb, clay, cleam,* &c. Except before [*n*], for there it muſt be written with [*k*], as *know, knowledg, knee, kneel, knife, knit, knack,* (or toy) *knaggy,* (or *knotty*) *knell* (or paſſing-bell) *knead, knight, knob, knock, knoll* (of an hill) *knop,* (of a Flower) *knot, knubble, knuckle, acknowledg.*

Q. *What have you to obſerve concerning* [g]?

A. [g] alſo hath ſometimes an hard ſound, and ſometimes a ſoft ſound.

Q. *When hath* [g] *the hard ſound?*

A. Generally before the Vowels *a, o, u,* and any Conſonant; as *game, gain, go, gout, gut guſt, glove, grace.*

Q. *When hath* [g] *the ſoft ſound?*

A. There is not ſo certain or general Rule for that; but ordinarily it hath the ſoft ſound before *e, i, y,* as *gender, generation, giant, gin, ginger, gyrfly.*

Except

Except *anger*, *dagger*, *finger*, *linger*, *eager*, *geese*, *scar*, *geld*, *get*, *gewgayes*, (or trifles), *heterogeneous* (of a different kind), *homogeneous* (of the ſame kind), *flagger*, *ſwagger*, *together*, *gibberiſh*, *giddy*, *give*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle* (or laugh), *Gilbert*, *gils*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gimlet*, *ginny*, *gird*, *girl*, *gittar* (or) *guttern*, *girn* (or grin), *girth*, *gizzard*, *gipon*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*, and a few others: Alſo divers Derivatives, whoſe Primitives end with a [g] that hath an hard ſound, as *ſtronger*, *longer*, *winged*, *rugged*, *ragged*, *wronged*, *finger*, *ringer*, &c. from ſtrong, long, wing, rug, rag, &c. But in proper Names of foreign Extraction [g] before e, and i, ordinarily bears the hard ſound, as *Gennesaret*, *Gethſemane*, *Gibeon*, *Gilboa*, *Gilgal*, *Gerizam*, *Gergeſenes*, &c.

Q. *What have you to obſerve concerning* [q]?

A. That an [u] muſt always immediately follow it, and another Vowel immediately after that [u], as *quart*, *quiet*, *queen*, *quince* &c.

Q. *What do you obſerve concerning* [ſ]?

A. There is the long [ſ], and the ſhort [s]; the long one is to be written at the beginning or middle of Words, the ſhort one at the end of a Word.

Q. *What do you obſerve concerning* i *and* u?

A. They are ſometimes Vowels, and ſometimes Conſonants.

Q. *What is their ſhape when they are Vowels?*

A. Thus; *i u*.

Q. *What is to be their ſhape when they are Conſonants?*

A. The

A. The one is to come down below the line with a little tail bending towards the left hand thus [*j*]; the other muſt be ſharp, or round at the bottom, thus [*v*] or [*v*].

Q. *What ſound hath the* [j] *Conſonant?*

A. The ſoft ſound of a [g], as *James, joſt, juſt.*

Q. *What ſound hath the* [*v*] *Conſonant?*

A. A ſound a little deeper than an [*f*]; as one may perceive by comparing [*vine* and *fine*] [*vain* and *ane*].

Q. *When are theſe two Letters Conſonants?*

A. When a Vowel immediately follows them in the ſame Syllable, as *javelin, jaundice, jollity, jeſt, jewel, jealous, jil, jig, jingle* (or gingle), *joy, jovial, joyner, joiſt* (in a building), *juſt, juice, juſtle*; *vaunt, verſe, vice, voice, vulgar, vulture*, &c.

Q. *What difference do you obſerve between* j *and* v *Conſonants?*

A. The *j* Conſonant is always the firſt Letter of the Syllable where it is; but the [*v*] doth not only often begin the Syllable, but alſo is often towards the end of the Syllable; as in *love, live, move, ſerve, reſolve*, &c.

CHAP. II.

Q. *How many ways are Letters divided?*

A. Two ways. (1.) According to their ſhape. (2.) According to thier ſound.

Q. *How are the Letters divided according to their ſhape?*

A. Into great and ſmall Letters?

Q. *When*

Q. *When are great or capital Letters to be used?*

A. (1.) At the beginning of every Sentence, that is, either at the first beginning of one's matter or writting, or after a period or full stop. But yet when it is customary (as it is toward the beginning and end of Epistles) to leave off in the midst of a Line, and begin a new Line; the latter Line must begin with a great Letter, altho the foregoing Sentence was not properly ended.

(2.) All proper Names of Men, Women, Kingdoms, Countries, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Winds, Months, Castles, *&c.* should begin with great Letters.

(3.) Words that import any special Reverence due, should be begun with great Letters, as *God, Lord, Christ, Jesus, King, Duke, Earl*, &c.

(4.) [*You*] and [*your*] where you are to express more than ordinary respect to the Person written to, should begin with great Letters.

(5.) Any word of more than ordinary weight, note, or emphasis in a Sentence, may well begin with a great Letter.

(6.) The personal Pronoun, *I*, must be written with a great Letter.

(7.) When you mention or recite what another says, the first word of what he saith (tho but after a *Comma*) should begin with a great Letter. See *Ruth, c.* 2. *v.* 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22.

(8) Mens Trades, or Offices, or Eminent Relations should begin with great Letters; as *Brewer, Merchant, Attorney, Secretary, Captain, Father*, &c.

(9) Every

(9.) Every Verſe in Poetry muſt begin with a great Letter.

CHAP. III.

Q. *How are Letters divided according to their ſound.*

A. Into Vowels and Conſonants.

Q. *What is a Vowel?*

A. A Vowel is a Letter that maketh a perfect ſound of it ſelf: this a Conſonant alone cannot do.

Q. *How many Vowels are there?*

A. Six, *a, e, i, o, u, y*; and all the reſt of the Letters are Conſonants; yet [*y*] hath ſometimes the nature of a Conſonant; as in *yes, yet, yeſterday*, &c.

Q. *Can there be any Syllable without a Vowel?*

A. No, not any.

Q. *Can a Vowel make a Syllable without a Conſonant?*

A. Yes; as in *any, every, ivory, open, union.*

Q. *May there be more Vowels than one in a Syllable?*

A. Yes, oftentimes.

Q. *In how many Caſes may there be more Vowels than one in a Syllable?*

A. In two Caſes, *viz.* 1. Where there is a Diphthong in the Syllable. 2. Where there is the ſilent [*e*] in the Syllable.

Q. *What is a Diphthong?*

A. A Diphthong is two Vowels joyn'd together in one ſound and ſyllable. But if the two Vowels

Vowels are not joyn'd together in one Sound and in one Syllable, they are not a Diphthong, as in *real, piety, vertuous*, &c.

Q. *How many ſorts of Diphthongs are there?*

A. Diphthongs are of two ſorts. 1. Proper. 2. Improper.

Q. *Why do you call the one ſort proper Diphthongs?*

A. Becauſe in them both the Vowels are ſounded.

Q. *Why are the other called improper Diphthongs?*

A. Becauſe one of the Vowels is not ſounded, or but very little.

Q. *How many proper Diphthongs are there?*

A. Eight, *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, ee, oo.* Unto which may be referred, *ay, ey, oy*; and alſo *aw, ew, ow*, at the end of a word, and ſometimes elſewhere.

Q. *Can you give an Example or two of each?*

A. Yes, *Laid, paid, either, perceive, oil, anoint, laud, author, euchariſt, neutrality, loud, proud, lay, may, key, obey, boy, oyſter, ſaw, draw, new, pewter, cow, owl, breed, feel, food, ſoon*, &c.

Q. *How many improper Diphthongs are there?*

A. Five; *ea, ie, ui, eo, oa.*

Q. *What Examples can you give of* [ea].

A. Bread, breath, beaſt, with very many others.

Q. *Can you give almoſt all the Examples where* [ie] *is uſed?*

A. I think I can, *viz. Fierce, piece, pierce, ſiege, cieled, chief, prieſt, field, bier*, (to carry the dead on) *handkerchief, grieve, grief, believe, belief, relief, relieve*

relieve, wield, ſhield, chaſtiſer, cavalier, liege, fiend, atchieve, thief, friend, yield, miſchief, pier (or Haven), with ſome of their Compounds and Derivatives, and it may be a few more.

Q. *Can you give moſt of the Examples where* [ui] *is uſed?*

A. I ſuppoſe ſo, *viz. Buy, build, guile, guilt, guiſe, diſguiſe, guide, fruit, ſuit, juice, bruiſe, conduit, circuit, purſuit, recruit, nuiſance.*

Q. *Do you remember all the Examples that you have met with, where* [eo] *is uſed?*

A. Yes; *viz. People, Yeoman, Jeopardy, Leopard, Feoffee.*

Q. *Can you give any Example of* [oa]?

A. *Broad, load, road,* with very many more.

Q. *Have you not met with ſuch a thing as a Triphthong?*

A. Yes; that is three Vowels joyn'd together in one Sound, in one Syllable.

Q. *Can you give Examples of a Triphthong?*

A. Yes; as in *Beauty, lieu, Lieutenant, adieu*; to which may be added [*view*].

Q. *You ſaid, That is the firſt caſe, wherein there may be more Vowels than one in a Syllable*; viz. *where there is a Diphthong in the Syllable. Now, which is the ſecond caſe, wherein there may be more Vowels than one in a Syllable?*

A. Where there is the ſilent [*e*] in a Syllable.

Q. *Why do you call it the ſilent* [e]?

A. Becauſe when it is ſo, it is ſcarce ſounded or pronounced at all, or but very little.

Q. *How many are the uſes of the ſilent* [e]?

A. Four.

Q. *Which is the firſt uſe of the ſilent* [e]?

A. To draw out the Syllable long, which otherwiſe would be ſhort.

Q. *Can you give any Example hereof?*

A. Yes; as you may perceive by comparing *Hat* and *hate*, *ſop* and *ſope*, *tap* and *tape*, *fill* and *file*, *hop* and *hope*, *dam* and *dame*, *rob* and *robe*, *win* and *wine*, *war* and *ware*, *bar* and *bare*, *rip* and *ripe*, *quit* and *quite*, with many others.

Q. *Is there nothing elſe that makes a Syllable long beſides the ſilent* [e]?

A. Yes, either a Diphthong or Poſition in a Syllable makes it long.

Q. *What is Poſition?*

A. When there is a Vowel before two Conſonants.

Q. *If then either the Syllable be ſhort, or if it be long by a Diphthong, or Poſition, muſt the ſilent* [e] *be added?*

A. No, for (in the latter caſe) it is long of it ſelf without it; as in *ſand*, *ſelf*, *moon*, *toil*, *food*, &c.

Q. *Have you no Exception from this Rule, That where there is a Diphthong, or Poſition, the ſilent* [e] *muſt not be added at the end of the Syllable.*

A. Yes; if the word end with an [*s*] of an acute ſound, and the Syllable be long, there ſhould be the [*e*] added notwithſtanding the Diphthong or Poſition; as in *Houſe*, *horſe*, *cleanſe* &c.

Alſo if there be an [*v*] Conſonant at the end of a Syllable, there ſhould be always the ſilent [*e*] after it; yea, tho there be a Diphthong or Poſition in the Syllable; as [*live*, *leave*, *weave*, *ſerve*, *reſolve*,] &c.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is the ſecond uſe of the ſilent* [e]?

A. To ſoften the ſound of [c] and [g], as in *face, lace, grace,* (where if the [e] were not added, the [c] could not have the ſoft ſound) compare alſo *rag* and *rage*, *ſtag* and *ſtage*, *hug* and *huge*, &c. In which words the ſilent [e] at the end, not only draws out the Syllable long, but changeth the hard ſound of [c] and [g] into a ſoft one. The like may be ſometimes obſerved in the middle of words, as in *George, vengeance.*

Q. *What then is to be done, where the Syllable is long, and the* [g] *is to keep its hard ſound?*

A. If a Vowel goes immediately before the [g], then ordinarily there is to be an [u] put between the [g] and the ſilent [e]; as in *Plague, league, rogue, prorogue, intrigue, colleague, collogue,* &c. But if an [n] go immediately before the [g], then there muſt neither be an [u] after it, nor the ſilent [e]; as in *ſong, long, wrong,* &c. except in that one word [*tongue*].

Q. *What is the third uſe of the ſilent* [e]?

A. It is ſometimes added for Ornament only, as unto words that end in [i] and [u]; as in *mercie, pietie.* (which yet may be better written with [y] inſtead of the [i], as *mercy, piety,* &c.) *true, vertue,* &c. And the ſilent [e] is added alſo for ornament unto Nouns that end with [o] as *foe, toe, doe, roe*; but if the word that ends with [o] be not a Noun, the ſilent [e] ſhould not be added; as in *go, ao, no, ſo, to, wo, ho, lo.*

Q. *What is the fourth (and laſt) uſe of the ſilent* [e]?

A. To make a kind of half Syllable after another entire Syllable.

Q. *Which are ſome of thoſe half Syllables?*

A. [*ble*] as in *ſtable*, [*cle*] as in *circle*, [*cre*] as in *acre*, [*dle*] as in *bundle*, [*fle*] as in *baffle*, [*gle*] as in *eagle*, [*kle*] as in *winkle*, [*ple*] as in *apple*, [*tle*] as in *rattle*, *whiſtle*, &c.

Q. *Why do you call them Half-ſyllables?*

A. That the Learner may take the better notice of them, and may more carfully diſtinguiſh between them and others, (as *Abel* and *able*) and becauſe the [*e*] is ſilent, or not pronounced in them; neither is there any other Vowel and ſo they cannot be proper or entire Syllables.

Q. *Are theſe that you call Half-ſyllables, only at the end of words?*

A. Generally at the end; but yet ſometime in the middle of words; as in *Battlements*, *ſettlements*, &c.

Q. *Is the ſilent* [e] *only at the end of words?*

A. Generally alſo at the end; but yet, when the primitive Word ends with the ſilent [*e*], and [*s*] is added to make it a diſtinct Number or Perſon, there the ſilent [*e*] muſt be retained as *pipe* and *pipes*, *glove* and *gloves*, *live* and *lives*, *love* and *loves*, &c. and ſometimes in like caſes it muſt be put in, as in *do* and *does*, *go* and *goes*. So alſo in divers compound words, as in

Herein, *herewith*, *hereby*, *hereof*, *hereat*, *hereupon*.
Therein, *therewith*, *thereby*, *thereof*, *thereat*, *thereupon*.
Wherein, *wherewith*, *whereby*, *whereof*, *whereat*, *whereupon*.

And in ſome other Caſes the ſilent [*e*] is in the middle, to make the Syllable long; as in *likeneſs*, *wakeful*, &c.

CHA

CHAP. IV.

Q. *Doth not* [ti] *ſometimes ſpell the ſame with* [ſi], *and when doth it ſo?*

A. Yes; when the next Syllable begins with a Vowel; as in *patience*, *prudential*, *generation*, and in multitudes of words before [*on*]at the end.

Q. *Have you no Exception from hence?*

A. Yes, there are two Exceptions.

(1) When [*ſ*] goes immediately before the [*ti*], then the [*ti*] doth not ſpell as [*ſi*]; as in *queſtion*, *celeſtial*, *combuſtion*, *Chriſtian*, *beſtial*, &c.

(2) If the primitive Word end in [*ty*], when a termination beginning with a Vowel is added, and ſo it becomes a derivative word; then the [*ty*] muſt be turned to [*ti*], and muſt keep the ſame ſound or pronunciation that the [*ty*] did before. This you may obſerve by comparing [*pity* and *pitieſt*, *empty* and *emptied*, *mighty*, *mightier* and *mightieſt*, *lofty* and *loftier*, *crafty* and *craftier*, *twenty* and *twentieth*, *thirty* and *thirtieth*, *forty* and *fortieth*, &c.

Q. *Are not ſome words found to end, and to be written with* [ſion] *as well as multitudes with* [tion]?

A. Words of that kind of Termination are moſt generally written with [*ti*] before the [*on*], not with [*ſi*]; as in *mention*, *generation*, *condition*, *congregation*, and multitudes of other words.

But yet theſe following words are carefully to be obſerved, for they are to be written with [*ſi*] before [*on*]; (the generality of them being derived of Verbs whoſe Supine ends in [*ſum*])

Viz. *Sion, ſeſſion penſion, infuſion, effuſion, confuſion, extenſion, confeſſion, profeſſion, concuſſion, convulſion, manſion, diviſion, aſcenſion, condeſcenſion, apprehenſion, comprehenſion, reprehenſion, deluſion, illuſion, colluſion, deriſion, irriſion, deciſion, occaſion, miſſion, admiſſion, diſmiſſion permiſſion, remiſſion, omiſſion, commiſſion, intermiſſion, ſubmiſſion, inciſion, circumciſion, intruſion, extruſion, adhæſion, expanſion, dimenſion, evaſion, invaſion, progreſſion, digreſſion, tranſgreſſion, viſion, proviſion, perſwaſion, diſſwaſion, paſſion, compaſſion, compulſion, expulſion, diſſenſion, immerſion, aſperſion, verſion, averſion, converſion, diverſion, ſubverſion, incurſion, excurſion, oppreſſion, ſuppreſſion, expreſſion, impreſſion, excluſion, concluſion*; and (it may be) a few more.

Q. *Are there not ſome words of that kind of Termination that are to be written neither with* [ti], *nor* [ſi] *before* [on]?

A. Yes, there are ſome few that are written with [xi] before [*on*]; as *connexion, crucifixion, complexion, defluxion, reflexion*, [or *reflection*].

But moſt other words of a Termination, of a like ſound, are writren with [*ct*] not [*x*]; as *direction, correction, conviction, affliction, deſtruction*, &c.

Q. *Have you any thing elſe obſervable of Affinity, with theſe things that we have been laſt upon?*

A. Only this, That ſome words that end with a ſound almoſt like to thoſe in [*tion*], are to be written with [*an*] and [*ci*] before it; as *Phyſician, Muſician, Logician, Arithmetician, Rhetorician.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Dividing of Syllables.

Q. *How many Rules have you to be obſerved about the dividing of Syllables?*

A. Two Rules eſpecially.

Q. *Which is the firſt Rule for the right dividing of Syllables?*

A. The firſt Rule is, One Conſonant between two Vowels muſt go (or be put) to the latter Vowel; as in *generation, bodily, diſcluſion*, &c. *ge-ne-ra-ti-on*, &c.

Q. *Have you no Exception from this Rule?*

A. Yes, there are two Exceptions.

(1) In compound Words the Prepoſition muſt in dividing the Syllables be kept by it ſelf; as in *apt unapt, equal unequal, able unable, effectual ineffectual, inability, inevitable, inexorable, inequality, inexcuſable, inexhauſtible*; ſo *diſable, diſarm, diſeaſe, diſaffected, diſengaged*, &c. un apt, un-equal.

(2) The letter [x] (being a double Conſonant) between two Vowels, muſt go to the former; as in *Example, exact, exalt, examine, execute, exerciſe, complexion*.

Q. *Which is the ſecond Rule for the right dividing of Syllables?*

A. Where there are two or more Conſonants together between two Vowels, ſo many of them as will eaſily or fairly begin a word, muſt go (or be put) to the latter Vowel; but the reſt (before) to the former; as in *conſluence, reſtrain, contend*,

contend, intention, congregation, conviction, ſermon, interpretation, contemplate, faſhion, &c. Hence alſo it follows, That when a Conſonant is doubled in the middle of a word, between two Vowels, they muſt be divided, and the one put to the former Syllable, the other to the latter; as in *fully, filly manner, collar, collation, innocent*, &c.

Q. *Which are thoſe two or more Conſonants that will eaſily begin a word?*

A. One's own reaſon will readily direct in this Caſe:

The two Conſonants that begin a word are theſe; *bl, br ch cl cr dr dw fl fr gl gr gu kn pl pr ſc ſh ſl, sk ſp ſq ſm ſt ſn ſw th tr tw wh wr.*

Three Conſonants that may begin a word, are theſe, *ſcr ſhr ſpl ſpr ſtr thr thw phr.*

Q. *Have you no Exception from this ſecond Rule?*

A. Yes; In derivative Words, the Termination added to the primitive Word may be kept by it ſelf, and the primitive Word by it ſelf; as *conſent conſent-ing, content content-ed, intend intend-eth, inform informer, ſupplant ſupplant-ed*, &c.

Unleſs (1.) Where there is the ſilent [*e*] at the end of the primitive word, and the Termination of the derivative beginning with a Vowel, requires the ſilent [*e*] to be left out; there the laſt Conſonant of the primitive ſhould be put to the Termination. As in *love lo-ved lo-ving loveth lo-veſt, hate ha-teth, ha-ter ha ted ha-teſt, make ma-ker*, &c.

(2.) Unleſs alſo the Termination, or the firſt Syllable of the Termination be only one Vowel; for then the laſt Conſonant of the primitive Word

Word ſhould be put to that ſingle **Vowel**; as in *rain rai-ny, weight weigh-ty, might migh-ty, right righ-te-ous, full ful-ly, afflict afflic-ti-on, tranſgreſs tranſgreſ-ſi-on, plant plan ta-ti-on, content contem-ta-ti-on, condemn condem-na-ti-on, contempt contemp-ti-ble, remark remar-ka-ble, conſider conſide-ra-ble*, &c.

Q. *Of what need or uſe is this Skill and Care rightly to divide the Syllables?*

A. It is of conſiderable **uſe**, not only for young Learners when they begin to read, and for thoſe that teach ſuch to read, but alſo it tends to facilitate or make eaſy the true **Reading** of long and hard Words; and alſo it is of uſe in Writing; that when we come to the end of a line, and cannot write the whole word in the line, we may leave at the end of an entire Syllable, adding a little line (which we call an *Hyphen*) after the Syllable at the end of the line, thus [*like-neſs*], for the Syllables may be very well ſo parted; but the letters of the ſame Syllable muſt by no means be parted. Hence when you cannot write a whole Syllable at the end of your line, you muſt write none of the Letters of it in that line.

CHAP. VI.

Q. *Are there not Letters that are to be written in ſome words, which yet in reading or ſpeaking, are not ſounded or pronounced, or but very little?*

A. Yes, there are many words that muſt have ſuch Letters in them, which the Learner ſhould carefully obſerve.

Q. *Can you go through moſt of the Letters of the Alphabet, and under every Letter, name me ſuch words as have any letter or Letters, as are not ſounded or pronounced that they may the better be obſerved?*

A. (1.) [*a*] is ſcarce pronounced in *Iſaac, Aaron, Pharoah, Abraham, Baal, Balaam Iſrael, Canaan.*

As alſo in words written with the improper Diphthongs [*ea*] and [*oa*], where the [*a*] ſerves chiefly to draw out the Syllable ſomewhat longer; as in *lead, read, broad, load,* &c.

(2) [*b*] is not pronounced in *Bdellium, comb, kemb, tomb, womb, climb, limb, lamb, dumb, thumb, debt, doubt, ſubtil.*

(3.) [*c*] is ſcarce pronounced in *aſcent, deſcend, conſcience, acquieſce, diſciple acquaint, ſcene, ſcepter, verdict.*

(4.) [*d*] is little pronounced in *handſome, handkerchief.*

(5.) [*e*] is little pronounced in *George, moneth, heart, heard.* Alſo in words where there is the ſilent [*e*]. But obſerve that [*e*] is pronounced, as in *Epitome, Jubile, Jeſſe*; and ſome ſuch like words of foreign Extraction.

(6) [*g*] is not pronounced in *flegm, ſign, aſſign, deſign, Enſign, reſign, reign, arraign, ſoveraign.*

(7) [*h*] is not pronounced in *Chriſt, myrrh, ghoſt, John, Thomas, Chriſtopher, Scholar, eunuch, chriſtal, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Rhine, Rhenish, Chryſoſtome, Chronology, rheum, Thames, Rhetorick, melancholy, ſchedule, ſchiſm, gheſs.* And obſerve that moſt proper Names in the Bible having the ſound of [*k*] are written with [*ch*].

(8) [*gh*]

(8) [gh] is often little pronounced, as in *might, sight, flight, plight, light, night, night, fight, right, sight, wight, wight, fright, spight.* (But obſerve that ſome other words of a like ſound, are not written with [gh]; as *bite, kite, mite, quite, rite, white, write, trite, contrite, ſpite, invite.*) [gh] is alſo not pronounced in *weigh, neigh, eight, weight, ſtreight, ſtraight, freight* (or *fraight*), *high, nigh, though, although, thorough through, burrough, bought, brought, ſought, thought, wrought, nought* (or nothing), *naught* (or bad), *caught, fraught, draught, daughter, ſlaughter, plough, ſlough, dough, bough.* But in *cough, tough, rough, trough, laugh, enough*, it is by many pronounced, as if it were an [f]; and in *ſigh*, as if it were a [ſk].

(9) [l] is little pronounced in ſome of thoſe words that are written with the improper Diphthong [ui], as in *fruit, ſuit, bruiſe, juice, purſuit, recruit*; as alſo in *fuſhion, cuſhion.*

(10) [k] is but little ſounded before [n], as *knee, kneel, knife, know, knave, knit*, &c.

(11) [l] is often not pronounced in *calf, half, ſtalk, ſolve, alms, balm, calm, palm, qualm, pſalm, ſolk, ſalmon.*

(12) [n] is but little pronounced in *ſolemn, hymn, autumn, condemn, government, column.*

(13) [o] is but little pronounced in *goal, Yeoman, jeopardy, people, feoffee leopard*; nor in adjectives that end in [ous], as *gracious, precious, rebellious, ſuperſtitious*, &c. nor in *ſcourge, nouriſh, flouriſh, young, trouble, double, couple, courage, encourage, diſcourage, journey, journal.*

(14) [p] is not pronounced in *tempt, receipt, ſymp-*

ſymptom, pſalm, Simpſon, contempt, attempt, empty, ſumpter, ſumptuous, peremptory, glimpſe.

(15.) [*ſ*] is not pronounced in *Iſle, Iſland,* and (by ſome in) *juriſdiction.*

(16.) [*t*] is little pronounced betwixt two [*ſ's*], as in *Prieſts, breaſts, beaſts, feaſts, locuſts, gueſts,* &c. nor after an [*ſ*] and before [*en*] or [*le*], as in *liſten, haſten, gliſten, whiſtle, griſtle, buſtle,* &c.

(17.) [*u*] is not pronounced in ſome of thoſe words that are written with the improper Diphthong [*ui*]; as in *buy, build, guilt, guile, guide, guiſe, diſguiſe, circuit, conduit.* So alſo in *guard, gueſt*; as alſo where [*u*] follows [*g*] with its long Vowel, and hard ſound; as in *plague, league, prorogue, catalogue, intrigue, colleague, collogue*; as alſo in that one word that hath [*n*] before the [*g*], and yet an [*u*] after it) *tongue.*

(18) [*w*] is but little ſounded before an [*r*] in many words; as in *wrath, write, wring, wrong, wrack, wrangle, wrap, wreſtle, wreak, wreath, wren, wreſt, wrench, wretch, wriggle, wright, wrinkle, wriſt, wrought, wry*; alſo *anſwer.*

CHAP. VII.

Containing a Catalogue of Words, whoſe Sound or Pronunciation is the ſame, or very like; but their Senſe and Orthography (or Spelling) very different.

Q. *ARe there not ſome Words that ſound much alike, that yet are written very differently?*

A. Yes; which words ſhould be obſerved carefully by the Learner of Orthography.

Q. *Can*

Q. *Can you give a Catalogue of ſuch words?*

A. Yes; and becauſe they are many, I will give them Alphabetically, or according to the order of the Letters.

A. A

A Ble, ſufficient.
Abel, a man's name.
Acorn of an Oak.
Acre of Land.
Accidence, a Book for Youth.
Accidents, chances.
Accompt, reckoning.
Account, or eſteem.
Adviſe, [the verb] for to give.
Advice, [the noun]
Allie or Confederate.
Alley, a narrow place.
Allay, aſſwage.
Air, under the Sky.
Heir to an Eſtate.
Hare, a Beaſt ſo called.
Are, *e. g.* we are ſorry.
Hair of the Head.
All. g. g. all Men or Women.
Awl for Shoemakers.
Ale, drink.
Ail, trouble.
Allow'd, approved of.
Aloud, *e. g.* ſpeak aloud.
Altar for Sacrifice.
Alter, change.
Acts, Deeds, *e. g.* of Parliament.
Ax to hew with.
Ask, enquire.
Arrows out of a Bow.
Araſs, rich Hangings.
Haraſs, or trouble and weary.
Arrant, notorious.
Errand, meſſage.
Aray, in Battel.
Array, or Cloath.
Aſſent, conſent.
Aſcent of an Hill.
A ſcent, or ſmell.
Aſh, a Tree.
Aſs, a Beaſt.
Aſp, a kind of Serpent.
Haſp for a door.
Aunt, in Kindred.
Ant, or Piſmire.
Auſtere, ſtern or ſevere.
Oyſter, a ſort of Shell-fiſh.

Augre to bore holes.
Augur, a Fortune-teller.

B B

Bable, or prate.
Bawble, or Toy.
Babel, the Tower so called.
Bayes for the Window.
Baize, a sort of Cloth.
Ball, to play with.
Bawl, or cry out.
Baal, an Idol so called.
Barbara, a Woman's name.
Barbary, the Country so called.
Barberry, a sort of Tree and Fruit.
Bear, a sort of wild Beast.
Beer to drink.
Bare, naked or did bear.
Bier, to carry a Corps on.
Bile, or sore on the Body.
Boyl, over the Fire.
Billet, for a Soldier.
Billet, for the Fire.
Blue, colour.
Blew, or did blow.
Boar, a Swine.
Bore, an hole, or did bear.
Bolt the door.
Boult the Meal.
Bows, or bends.
Boughs, Branches of Trees.
Bowze, or quaff.
Brews, from the Cook.
Bruise, or sore.
Bury, the dead.
Berry, that grows on a Tree.
Buy, with Money.
By, through, by and by.
Boy, young lad.
Buoy, such as Seamen use.

C. C.

Cannons great Guns.
Canons, Rules or Orders.
Cawl, or Suet.
Call, by name.
Cawl, Network.
Caviller, or wrangler.
Cavalier, or Horseman.
Carrier of Goods.
Career, full speed.
Cauldron to boil in.

Chal-

Chaldron of Coals.
Cellar, under ground.
Seller of Wares.
Cenſure, Judgment.
Cenſer, for Incenſe.
Cenſor, a Roman Officer.
Centory, a ſort of Herb.
Century, an hundred years.
Sentry, a Soldier on the Guard.
Ceaſe, make an end.
Ceſs, or Aſſeſs, to Tax or Rate.
Seize, or apprehend one.
Chare, or Work.
Chair, to ſit on.
Cheer, or cheer, food, or comfort.
Chooſe, *e. g.* chuſe a Beaſt that
Chews the Cud.
Cithern, for Muſick.
Citron, a ſort of Fruit.
Claws of a Bird.
Clauſe of a Sentence.
Cluſter of Grapes.
Cyſter for purgation.
Collar, belonging to the Neck.
Choler, anger, an humour.
Collier, that Trades in Coals.
Colour, *e. g.* Red or Blue.
Common, *e. g.* to many.
Communes, or talk together.
Coſen, or Cheat.
Couſin, or Kinſman.
Cote for Sheep.
Coat to wear.
Quote a place of Scripture.
Counſel, or advice.
Council, that gives Counſel, or one of the King's Council.
Courſe, or rough.
Coarſe, a dead Body.
Counties, or Shires.
Counteſs, an Earls Lady.
Currant, Money.
Current, or Stream.
Corant, a Fruit.
Cymbal, an Inſtrument of Muſick.
Symbol, a Sign.

D. D

Dam, of Water, or a Mother.
Damn, or condemn.
Dame, or Miſtreſs.

Dear,

Dear, beloved or costly.
Deer in the Park.
Deſcent, Pedigree, or going down.
Decent, comely.
Dew on the Graſs.
Due, Debt.
Differ, diſagree.
Defer, delay.
Diſeaſe, Sickneſs.
Deceaſe, Death.
Diſplaſe, put out of place.
Doe, a Female Rabbet.
Dough for Bread.
Do ones work.
Dun, colour.
Done, acted.
Dolour, grief, or trouble.
Dollar, Dutch Money.

E. E.

Ear of the Head.
Eare, or Till the Ground
Year, or 12 Months.
Early, betimes.
Yearly, every year.
Earn, gain by labour.
Yarn, Woollen.
Yearn through pity.
Earth, the ground.
Hearth of the Chimney.
Eaton, name of a man or place.
Eaten, devoured.
Elder, or more old.
Eldern, a ſort of Tree.
Eminent, Famous.
Imminent, hanging over.
Emeroids, the Piles, a Diſeaſe.
Emerald, a precious Stone.
Enter, or go in.
Interr, or Bury.
Eſther, a Woman's name.
Eaſter, the Feſtival ſo called.
Eye of the Head.
I my ſelf; [the perſonal pronoun]

F. F.

Fain very willingly.
Feign, counterfeit, invent.
Fair, Beautiful.
Fare, Diet.
Fear, or dread.
Frap on the Forehead.
Philip, a proper name.
Fir, Tree.
Furr, on a Gown.

Flee,

Flee, from Enemies.
Fly, as Birds do.
Flea, little Vermine.
Flower, of the Garden.
Flour, of Meal.
Floor, of a Room or Barn.
Foul, filthy.
Fowl, a Bird.
Fourth, in number.
Forth, abroad.
Freez. Cloth ſo called.
Freeſe, in Winter.

G G.

Gallies, Ships with Oars.
Gallows, for Malefactors.
Garden, for Herbs.
Guardian, or Overſeer.
Gentile, not a *Jew*.
Gentle, meek.
Geſture, carriage of the Body.
Jeſter, a merry Fellow.
Graſs of the Field.
Grace in the Heart.
Groan, for grief.
Grown, in ſtature.
Guilt in the Conſcience.
Gilt with Gold.

H. H

Haul, pull violently.
Hail, Snow frozen in the Air.
Haply, it may be.
Happily, comfortably.
Hare, and Hound.
Hair of the Head.
Haven for Ships.
Heaven for the Bleſſed.
Hear with the Ear.
Here, in this place.
Heart, in the Body.
Hart, or Deer.
Art, or Skill.
Herd of Cattel.
Heard, with the Ear.
Hard as a Stone.
High, above.
Hoy, a Veſſel at Sea.
Hole, bored.
Whole, entire.
Holy, or ſacred.
Wholly, altogether.
Hoar, Hairs or Froſt.
Whore, Harlot.
Hollow, with holes.
Hallow, ſanctifie.
Hoop for a Tub.
Whoop, a noiſe.
Home, ones Houſe.
Whom, what, or which Man.
Hire, Wages.
Higher, or more high.
Hour of the day.
Our, in our poſſeſſion.

Horſe,

Horſe, a beaſt.
Hoarſe in the Throat
Hugh, a proper name
Hew, cut, or colour.
Hue and cry after one
Hymn, a Song
Him, this Man.

I. I.

IDle, ſlothful.
Idol, a feigned or falſe God.
Imply, ſignifie.
Employ, ſet on Work.
Incite, ſtir up, or provoke
Inſight Knowledge or Skill.
Ingenious, Witty.
Ingenuous good natur'd
In, *e.g.* in the Houſe
Inn, where Travellers lodge.
Iſle, or Iſland.
Ile, to walk in, or I will
Oyl to be eaten.

K. K.

KEnnel for Dogs.
Chanel for water
Kill, or deſtroy.
Kiln for bricks, and other things.
Kin, or Kindred
Ken, ſpy at a diſtance.
Keen, ſharp.
Knave, a diſhoneſt man
Nave, belonging to a Wheel.
Knight, Gentleman.
Night, after Sunſet.

L. L.

LAtine Tongue.
Latten, Metal.
League of peace.
Leg of the body.
Lease of Houſe or Lands.
Leash of Hounds.
Leſs, ſmaller.
Leaſt, ſmalleſt
Leſt, *e. g.* take heed leſt, *&c.*
Leſſon that one learns.
Leſſen, or make leſs.
Liſten, or hearken.
Leopard, a ſpotted beaſt.
Leper, that hath the Leproſie.
Leaper, one that leapeth.
Lettice, the Herb.
Latteſe, Window.
Lice, Vermine.
Lies, untruths.
Line of Writing or Thread.
Loyn of Veal or Mutton

Lo,

Lo, behold.
Low, not high.
Loath, abhor.
Loth, unwilling.
Looſe, or unty.
Loſe out of ones Pocket
Louſe, Vermine.
Lowr, or frown.
Lower, or beneath.

M M.

Male, the He, or Maſculine.
Mail, Armour, or for Letters.
Manner, way or faſhion
Manour, Free Farm or Lordſhip
Manure, dung the ground
Marſhal, an Officer
Martial, *warlike*.
Marten, a ſort of bird.
Martin, a mans name
Meat, Food.
Mete, meaſure.
Meet fit, or to come oppoſite
Medes, a people ſo called
Meads, Meadows.
Medlar, a fruit ſo called
Medler, a buſie-body
Maim, a wound.
Main, great, or the
Mane of an Horſe
Merry, glad.
Marry a Wife
Meſſage ſent to one.
Meſſuage, or Tenement.
Mettle, briskneſs.
Metal, ſuch as of Silver, Lead.
Might, or power
Mite, an Inſect in Cheeſe, or ſmall Money
Mind, the underſtanding.
Mine, *e. g.* of Gold, Lead, &c.
Moat, Pond about an Houſe.
Mote, in the Eye, or Sun.
Million, ten hundred Thouſand.
Melon, a ſort of Fruit
Moan, or lament
Mown, as ripe Graſs is.
Mole, a Vermine
Mould, Earth, or a form to caſt in, or of bread.
Mou't, as birds feathers do.
More, in number.
Moor, a black

Morrice,

Horſe, a beaſt
Houſe in the Throat
Hugh, a proper name
Hew, cut, or colour.
Hue and cry after one
Hymn, a Song
Hee, this Man

I I.

I *Dle*, ſlothful.
Idol, a feigned or falſe God
Imply, ſignifie
Imploy, ſet on Work
Incite, ſtir up, or provoke
Ingine Knowledge or Skill.
Ingenuous, Witty.
Ingenuous good natur'd
In, *e. g.* in the Houſe
Inn, where Travellers lodge
Ile, or Iſland
Ile, to walk in, or I will
Oyl to be eaten

K k

K *Ennel* for Dogs.
Channel for water
Kill, or deſtroy.
Kiln for bricks, and other things.
Kin, or Kindred
Kon, ſpy at a diſtance.
Keen, ſharp.
Knave a diſhoneſt man
Nave, belonging to a Wheel.
Knight, Gentleman
Night, after Sunſet.

L L.

L *Atine* Tongue.
Latten, Metal
League of peace
Leg of the body
Leaſe of Houſe or Lands.
Leah of Hounds
Leſs ſmaller.
Leaſt, ſmalleſt
Left, *e. g.* take heed leſt, &c.
Lefſon that one learns.
Leſſen, or make leſs.
Lefton, or beaten
Leopard, a ſpotted beaſt.
Leper, that hath the Leproſie
Leaper, one that leapeth.
Lettice, the Herb.
Lettice, Window
Lice, Vermine.
Lies untruths.
Lane of Wiring or Thread
Lean of Veal or Mutton

Lo, behold.
Low, not high.
Loath, abhor.
Loth, unwilling.
Lock, or unty
Lose, out of ones Pocket.
Louse, Vermine.
Lower, or frown.
Lower, or beneath

M M

Male, the He, or Masculine.
Mail, Armour, or for Letters.
Manner, way or fashion.
Manour, Free Farm or Lordship.
Manure, dung the ground.
Marshal, an Officer.
Martial, warlike.
Marten, a sort of bird.
Martin, a mans name.
Meat, Food.
Mete, measure.
Meet fit, or to come opposite.
Medes, a people so called.
Meads, or Meadows.
Medlar, a Fruit so called.
Medler, a busie-body.
Main, a wound.
Main, great, or the Ocean.
Make of an Horse.
Merry, glad.
Marry, a Wife.
Message sent to one.
Messuage, or Tenement.
Mettle, briskness.
Metal, such as of Silver, Lead.
Might, or power.
Mite, an Insect in Cheese, or small Money.
Mould, the unfashioned mass.
Mine, a Vein of Gold, Lead, &c.
Mere, Pond about an House.
Mire, in the Eye, or Sun.
Million, ten hundred Thousand.
Melon, a sort of Fruit.
Meane or Lment.
Mown, as ripe Grass is.
Mole, a Vermine.
Moulds, Earth, or a form to cast in, or of bread.
Mount, as birds feathers do.
More, in number.
Moor, a black

Morrice,

Morrice, a Dance.
Maurice, a Mans name
Morter, that Masons use
Mortar, to beat in with a Pestil.
Mourning for sorrow.
Morning, after the night
Mues or *Mews* for Hawks.
Muse, or meditate.
Muzzle, about the mouth of a beast.
Muscle, a small Shell-fish.

N. N.

NAY, a note of denial
Neigh, as an Horse doth
Nigh, or near.
Naught, or bad.
Nought, or nothing.
Neece Brother or Sisters Daughter.
Nice, delicate.
Nether, lower.
Neither, *e.g.* of the two
Noise, clamour.
Nose on the Face.
Noah's Ark

O. O

O, a sign of calling to one.
Oh, alas, an Expression of grief.
Ow, to be Indebted.
Oar of a Boat.
Ore of Silver or Gold.
O're, or over.
Of, *e.g.* the Son of my Friend.
Off, *e.g.* far off, cut off.
One, singular.
Own, proper.
Ought, noting Duty, or any thing.
Out, opposed to [in]
Oat, a sort of Grain.
Order, or Rule.
Ordure, Dung of man or beast.

P. P.

Pail, for water.
Pale, wain or a fence.
Pallet, to rest on.
Palat of the Mouth
Palliate, cover, or cloak over.
Pane of Glass.
Pain, or Grief.
Pare, take off the rind.
Pair, a couple.
Pear, a sort of Fruit.
Peer, No[illegible].
Pe[illegible], or Ha[illegible]
Pause or stop.
Paws of a Lion.
Partition, dividing.
[illegible]*tition*,

Petition, requeſt.
Parſon of the Pariſh.
Perſon, of any Man.
Pens to write with.
Pence, ſmall Money.
Play, a Game.
Plea, a Defence.
Place, to be in.
Plaice, or plaiſe, a ſort of Fiſh.
Plain, eaſy or ſmooth.
Plane, a Joyner's tool.
Plate, made of metal
Plait the hair.
Pole, a long piece of wood.
Poll, the Head.
Potion of Phyſick.
Portion part or dowry.
Power, authority or might.
Pour out any Liquor
Pore with the Eyes.
Poor, Indigent.
Pray to God.
Prey of a Beaſt or Thief
Preſident, Chief, or Ruler.
Precedent, foregoing or ex[illegible]
Prin[illegible], Chief.
Principle, to act from, or head of Doctrine
Prize, or eſteem.
Price, the value.
Prophet of God.
Profit, or gain.

Q. Q.

Quarry of Stones.
Query, a Queſtion.
Quarrel, falling out, or of Glaſs.
Queen of a Kingdom.
Quean, a Strumpet.
Quench, extinguiſh.
Quince, a ſort of Fruit.

R. R.

Rays of the Sun.
Raiſe, lift up.
Race to run.
Raſe, demoliſh.
Rack for Torture, or the Chimney.
Wrack of a Ship
Rake, ſcrape together.
Rear, raiſe up.
Rere, the hinder part of an Army.
Rare, choice or ſeldom ſeen.
Reaſon, to ſpeak.
Raiſin, a ſort of Fruit.
Reed, that grows in Water.
Read in the Book.
Reign as a King doth.

Rain,

Morice, a Dance
Morrice, a Mans name
Morrice, a Maids use
Mortar, to beat in with a Pestil
Mourning for sorrow.
Mourning after the dog's kind, or *Mouse* for Hawks
Mow, or measure
Muzzle, about the mouth of a beast.
Mussel, a small Shell-fish

N N.

Nay, a more of the mind
Neck, in Horsefleish
Nephew, Brother or Sister's Daughter
Neuter, of the two
Nick, on the face
Noah's Ark

O O.

Oath, a form of calling to witness
Obsecration, and supplication of grace
Oat, to be Indebted
Oar, of a Boat
Ore, of Silver or Gold
Over, or over.
Offspring, the Son of my Friend.
Offscouring, far off, cut off
One, singular.
Own, proper
Ought, noting Duty, or anything
Out, opposed to [illegible]
Out-cry, of Grief
Outrage, or Rule
Ordure, Dung of man or beast.

P P.

Pace, for [illegible]
Pain, to suffer.
Palate, of the Mouth
Palliate, cover, or cloak over.
Pang, of Grief
Pant, or Grief
Pare, take off the rind
Pair, a couple.
Pale, [illegible] of Land.
Palsy, [illegible]
Pant, or Heave
Pap, or Nipple
Pard, of a Lion
Partition, dividing

Partition,

Petition, a request
Parson of the Parish.
Person, of any Man.
Pen to write with
Penny, small Money
Play, a Game.
Plea, a Defence
Place, to be in
Plaice, or plaife, a sort of Fish
Plain, easy or smooth
Plane, a Joyner's tool
Plat, made of many the hair
Pole, a long piece of wood
Poll, the Head
Portion of Physick.
Portion, part or dowry
Power, authority or might
Pearl or any Liquor
Pore with the Eyes
Poor, Indigent
Pray to God
Prey of a Beast or Thief
President, Chief, or Ruler.
President, foregoing example.
Principal, Chief.
Principle, to act from.
or head of Doctrine
Price, or esteem
Price, the value.
Prospect of God
Prompt, or gain.

Q. Q

Quarry of Stones
Query, a Question
Quarrel, falling out, or of Glass
Queen of a Kingdom
Quaver, a Strumpet
Quench, extinguish
Quince, a sort of Fruit

R. R

Rays of the Sun
Raise, to set up.
Race to run
Raze, demolish
Rack for Torture, or the Chimney
Rack of a Ship
Rake, scrape together.
Rear, raise up.
Rear, the hinder part of any Army.
Rare, choice or seldom
Read
Reed, to speak.
Rush, a sort of Fruit
Reed, that grows in Waters.
Record in the Book.
Reigns as a King doth.

Rain

Rain, Water that falls.
Rein of a Bridle, or of the Back.
Retch, or ſtretch out.
Wretch, miſerable Man.
Reach, or hand a thing.
Rie, a ſort of Corn.
Wry, crooked.
Rime, or miſt.
Rythm, or *Rhythm* in Verſe.
Riſe, or ariſe, or advancement.
Rice, a ſort of Grain.
Rite, Cuſtom or Ceremony.
Right, juſt, or the right hand.
Write with a Pen.
Wright, a Workman.
Rode, or did Ride.
Road for Travellers.
Roe, Deer, or of a Fiſh.
Row of Trees, or in a Boat.
Rome, the City ſo called, or to wander.
Room of an Houſe.
By *Rote*, by Memory without care.
Wrote, or did write.
Wrought, made curiouſly, or did work.

Ruff, double band.
Rough, courſe, rugged.
Roof of an houſe.
Rung the Bells.
Wrung his hands.
Wrong, or injury.

S. S.

Saviour that ſaves.
Savour, taſt or ſmell.
Scars, marks of wounds.
Scarce, hardly.
Scull, or ſhown.
School for Scholars.
Scent, or ſmell.
Sent, *e.g.* to ſuch a place.
Seal the Letter.
Ciel the Room.
Seller, one that ſelleth.
Cellar for Beer.
Sever, divide between.
Severe, or harſh.
Ship at Sea.
Sheep, ſmall Cattel.
Shut the Door.
Shoot in a Bow.
Shout, make a noiſe.
Sight, or view.
Site, or Situation.
Cite, or [illegible] a Summons [illegible]
Sink, *e.g.* do[illegible]
Cinque, or five, as Cinque-Ports.

Slight,

Slight, indifferent, or to diſpiſe.
Sleight, art or cunning.
Slow, dull or heavy.
Sloe, a ſort of plum, and worm.
Slough, a miry place.
So, thus.
Sow ſeed
Sew with a Needle
Soar aloft.
Sore, painful.
Swore, or did ſwear.
Some part.
Sum of Money.
Son of a Father.
Sun in the Firmament.
Soon, quickly.
Sound, whole, or a noiſe.
Swound, or *Swoon*, faint away.
Sow'n as Wheat is.
Soul in the Body.
Sole of the foot, alone, or a ſort of Fiſh.
Sowr or *Sour*, ſharp.
Sower of Seed.
Stare with the Eyes, or a ſort of Birds.
Stairs of an Houſe
Straight, not crocked.
Strait, not wide, or trouble.
Succor, help or relieve.
Sucker, that ſucks, or a young Sprig.

T. T.

Tale, an idle ſtory.
Tail of a Beaſt.
Teal, a ſort of Fowl.
Tall, high of Stature.
Tares amongſt Wheat.
Tears from the Eyes.
Then, at that time.
Than in Compariſon, as ſweeter than Honey.
There, in that place.
Their, belonging to them.
Throw, or hurl.
Through, *thorough*, or thorow.
Time of the day.
Thyme or *Tyme*, a ſort of Herb.
Tittle, a ſpeck or point.
Title of Honour, or to an Inheritance.
To the Propoſition.
Two in number.
Too, alſo, or overmuch.
Toe of the Foot.
Tongs in the Chimney.
Tongues Languages, or that we ſpeake by.
Toſt on the Sea.

Toaſt

Toaſt in Ale.
Tow to Spin.
Towe, or hale the Ship.
Turn, *e. g.* about.
Torn, or rent.

V. U.

Vacation, out of Term.
Vocation, or calling.
Vail or *Veil*, over the head.
Vale, or Valley.
Veal, meat from a Calf.
Vain, idle.
Vein, to be let Blood at.
Vain or *Fane* of a Steeple.
Valley between Hills.
Volley of Shot.
Vial, a Glaſs.
Viol, a Muſical Inſtrument.
Umbles of a Deer.
Humble, or lowly.
Voice of a Man.
Vice, or Wickedneſs.
Uſe, or enjoy.
Ewes, not Rams.

W. W.

Wail, or lament.
Weal, welfare, or publick good.
Wall of an Houſe, or City.
Wait, expect.
Weight of an heavy thing.
Ware, or Goods to be ſold.
Wear, as we do Cloaths.
Were, *e. g.* where were you.
Waſt, *e. g.* waſt thou at School.
Waſte, or conſume.
Waiſt, the middle of the Body.
Way or Paſſage.
Weigh in Scales.
Wild untamed.
Wield, manage a Weapon.
Wine to drink.
Wind that blows.
Weed that turneth round.
Wheal, or Bliſter.
Wood of a Tree.
Would, *e. g.* I would fain ſee you.

Y. Y

Ye, or you.
Yea, or yes.
Yoke of Oxen.
Yolk or *Yelk* of an Egg.
You, a Perſon ſpoken to.
Yew, a ſort of Tree.

Ewe

Ewe, a female Sheep
Yow, belonging to you
Ure, cuſtom or uſe.

Ewer or *Ewr*, for a Baſin.

CHAP. VIII.

Containing many Orthographical Obſervations, and ſome Catalogues of the more difficult and long words.

Orthographical Obſervations.

1. OBſerve that theſe words following, [*he, ſhe, be, me, we, ye, even, evil,*] are to be written with the ſingle Vowel [*e*]; altho they ſeem to have the ſound of the Diphthong [*ee*].

2. Some words are written with [*oo*], but are ſounded more ſhort than others; as [*good, hood, wood, ſtood, wool*] : where the [*oo*] is pronounced more ſhort than in [*food, cool, ſoon, moon, crook, tooth, look, brood, broom*, &c.

3. The Vowels [*a*] and [*o*] before an [*l*] ſound in many words as if it were an [*au*] and [*ou*]; but muſt not be written with the Diphthong, but the Vowel : as [*all, ſhall, call, hall, gall, tall, fall, malt, ſalt, halter, ſcald*, &c. *old, bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, ſold, ſcold, told, ſoldier*, &c. *ſcroll, roll, droll, poll, knoll, toll*, &c.] But in ſome other words the Diphthong muſt be uſed, as in [*fault, ſoul*, &c.]

4. At the end of a word, if the ſound bear hard or ſtrongly upon the Conſonants [*f*] and [*l*], and [*s*] they muſt be doubled; as in [*ſtaff, ſtuff, quaff, aſs, loſs, droſs, maſs, meſs, buzz*, &c.] except [*alas*] As alſo [*l*] at the end of words of

one Syllable is to be doubled, as [*all, call, ſhall, will,* &c] but in words of more than one Syllable, the [*l*] at the end ſhould not be doubled; as in [*evil ſenſual, caſual, until, eſſential, prudential, martial,* &c.]

But other Conſonants at the end of a word ordinarily need not be doubled, although the ſound bear much or ſtrongly upon them; as [*rob ſob, tub, throb, lad, bad, ſad, kid, bid, hog, log, dog, rug, dim, dam, ſum, tin, thin, ſin, tun, ſon, ſun, lop, ſop, hop, lip, crop, drop, lot, rot, pot, ſhot, war, bar, far, tar,* &c. except ſome few, as [*add, odd, err, egg,* &c.]

5. In the middle of a word if the ſound bear hard or ſtrong upon a Conſonant, that is between two Vowels, it muſt ordinarily be doubled; as [*dinner, manner, fuller, willing, follow, ſupper,* &c.] yet there are ſome words (which you ſhould obſerve in reading) where the ſound ſeems to bear ſtrong upon the Conſonant between two Vowels, and yet the Conſonant is not doubled; as in [*puniſh, Scholar, pity, body, city,* Philip, *ſolemn,* &c.

6. Tho the ſound bears ſtrong upon a Conſonant in the middle of a word, if there be another Conſonant next to that Conſonant, ordinarily it muſt not be doubled: as in [*fulneſs, wilful, alſo, victory,* &c] except, (1.) ſome words that begin with a Prepoſition; as [*afflict, affront, affright, affluence, abbreviate, acclamation, aggravate, attrition, addreſs, applaud, aſſwage, attract, attribute, apply, diſſwade, ſuffrage, ſuffragan, offſpring, ſupply, ſuppreſs, ſupplant, ſupplicate,* with ſome

ſome others. (2.) Many words where there is the half Syllable, (as I term it) as [*battle, battlements, babble, addle, apple, baffle, middle, rattle, rabble, ſettle, ſupple, ſtubble, nubble, quibble, riddle, kettle, ſquabble, paddle, nipple*, with divers others.

7. The Conſonant [*r*] is of that nature, that in divers words the Vowel or ſilent [*e*] that muſt follow it, ſounds as if it were to be before it; as in [*fire, wire, mire quire, hire, tire, attire, apron, iron, citron, ſaffron, luſtre, acre, ſepulchre, lucre*, with ſome few others.

8. When the ſound bears ſtrong upon [*k*] either in the middle or end of a word, it is not doubled; but [*c*] being a Letter of the ſame force, is to be put before it; as in [*lack, neck, mock, trick, rack, ſickly, packet, acknowledge*, &c.

9. Likewiſe when [*g*] hath its ſoft ſound, altho it be ſounded ſhort, and the ſound bears much, or ſtrong upon it, it muſt not be doubled, but [*d*] is to be put before it; as *lodg, judg, wedge, hedge*, (either without or with the ſilent [*e*] *badger*, &c.

10. The like is to be obſerved of [*ch*], it muſt not be doubled; but if the ſound bears ſtrong and ſhort upon it, a [*t*] is to be put before it; as [*patch, fetch, Dutch, crutch, witch, ditch, wretch*, &c] except [*ſuch, much, which, rich.*] But if the Syllable be ſounded long, it is only written with [*ch*] without a [*t*] as [*touch, reproach, reach, teach*, &c.]

11. When the ſound of [*z*] cometh between two Vowels, it is often written with an [*ſ*] as *eaſy, boſome, cloſe*, &c.] but ſometimes with a

[z] as [*lazy*, *crazy*, *amazed*, &c.] Alſo at the end of a word, ſometimes [*s*] ſoundeth like [*z*] as in [*as*, *was*, *Fathers*, *cauſe*, &c.]

12. In many words where there is the ſound of an [*f*], it is to be written with [*ph*] *viz.* in words that are derived from the Greek or Hebrew, as *Prophet*, *Phyſick*, *Phyſician*, Philip, *Philoſophy*, *Orthography*, *Geography*, &c.

13. It is one of the greateſt difficulties in Orthography to give a Rule when before [*e*] and [*i*] a [*c*] is to be uſed, and when an [*ſ*]; this therefore muſt in a great meaſure be left to obſervation. But theſe words following are written with [*c*] at the beginning of the word [*ceaſe*, *cell*, *celebrate*, *celerity*, *celeſtial*, *cellar*, *cement*, *cenſer*, *cenſure*, *center*, *centry*, *centurion*, *centory*, *century*, *cerecloth*, *ceremony*, *certain*, *certifie*, *certificate*, *ceſs*, *ceſſation*, *ceſtern*, *cyder*, *cymbal*, *cinders*, *cinque*, *cion*, (or *Graſs*) *cinamon*, *cypher*, *cypreſs*, *circle*, *circuit*, *circular*, *circulate*, *ciſſers*, *citadel*, *cite*, *city*, *citron*, *civet*, *civil*, *cithern*, and all thoſe words that begin with [*circum*] as *circumſtance*, *circumſpect*, *circumference*, *circumvent*, &c.

As for words where before [*e*] and [*i*] a [*c*] is in the middle, as (*perceive conceive*, *receive*, *inceſt*, *intercept*, &c) and generally after (*c*) and (*x*) as in (*accent*, *accept*, *accident*, *acceſs*, *acceſſary*, *except*, *excel*, *exceſs*, &c.) theſe and the like we muſt leave to reading and obſervation.

14. Words that end in (*ace*, *ece*, *ice*, *oce*, *uce*, (with a ſound ſomewhat ſharp or acute), as alſo in (*ance*, *ence*, *nce*, *once*, *unce*, *ancy*, *ency*) are

are uſually written with (*c*) not (*ſ*), as *face*, *grace*, *lace*, *neece*, *peace*, (except *greaſe*) *price*, *nice*, *truce*, *ſluce*, *countenance*, *prudence*, *quince*, *ſconce*, *dunce*, *impudence*, *conſcience*, *continency*. *ſufficiency*, &c. But except ſome few, as (*doſe*) (of Phyſick) (*riſe*) (of Commodities) *ſenſe*, *incenſe*, *intenſe*, *condenſe*, *immenſe*, *abſtruſe*, with ſome few others

15. It is likewiſe difficult to give a Rule, when before (*e*) and (*i*) a (*g*) with its ſoft ſound, and when the (*j*) Conſonant is to be uſed; but when an (*e*) follows the ſoft ſound of (*g*) it is generally to be written with (*j*); as, (*jeſt*, *Jew*, *jelly*, *Jewel*, *jeer*, *jealous*, *jet*, &c.) Except theſe following, which are written with a (*g*) *gem*, *gender*, *general*, *generation*, *generous*, Geneſis, *gennet*. (*i. e* A Spaniſh Horſe) *gennet* or *genniting*, (an Apple) *genius*, *gentle*, *gentry*, *gentility*, *genuine*, *Geometry*, *Geography*, (couſin) *German*, *geſture*, with ſome others; as alſo words that end in (*gy*) and (*ger*) as (*Theology*, *wager*, *danger*, *manger*; as alſo always when it is not the firſt Letter of the Syllable, as (*ſtrange*, &c.) When this ſoft ſound of (*g*) hath (*i*) next to it, then it is generally to be written with (*g*); as (*giant*, *gin ginger*, *gingle*, *gypſie*,) except *jill*, (meaſure of Wine) *jig*.

16. Many words are vulgarly pronounced with other Vowels or Letters than they are written with, which ſhould be obſerved, as (*buſy*, *melancholy*, *women*, *manufacture*, *they*, *obey*, *gentil*, (like a Gentleman) *Cinamon*, *Arithmetick*, &c.

17. Many words are pronounced as if they were of fewer Syllables than indeed they are; as *priſoner*, *buſineſs*, *victuals*, *Leopard*, Alice, *ordinary*, *marriage*, *carriage*, *reckoning*, *Monaſtery*, *Sturgeon*, *Pidgeon*, *Gudgeon*, *Dungeon*, *Veniſon*, *Parliament*, *Medicine*, *pernicious*, *conſcientious*, *ſumptuous*, &c. *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. which ſhould alſo be obſerved.

18. Derivatives and Compounds follow the Orthography of their Primitives and Simples; as *contempt*, *contemptible*, ; *buſy*, *buſineſs* ; *Phyſick*, *Phyſician* ; *ſight*, *inſight*, *dim-ſighted* ; *weigh*, *weight*, *weighty* ; *right*, *righteous*, *upright* ; *ordinary*, *extraordinary* ; *purſue*, *purſuit*, *purſuance* ; *ſiege*, *beſieged*.

19. Some words that ſeem to end only with (*y*) ſhould rather be written with (*ey*) as *money*, *honey*, *key*, *barley*, *turkey*, *chimney*, *journey*, *countrey*, *monkey*, and the like ; yet if many of them are written only with (*y*), it is not much to be faulted.

20. An (*a*) before (*ng*) with the ſoft ſound of (*g*) is pronounced in divers words as if it were the Diphthong (*ai*) ; but muſt be written only with the Vowel (*a*) ; as in (*ſtrange*, *ſtranger*, *danger*, *manger*, *range*, *mangy*, &c.) But on the other hand, ſome words ſeem (by the ſound) to end with (*en*) which ſhould be written with (*ain*), as (*ſuddain*, *curtain*, *murrain*, *ſovraign*, *purſlain*, *certain*, &c.

21. Some words that ſeem to end with (*or*) ſhould rather be written with (*our*) ; as (*Saviour*, *ſaviour*, *labour*, *demeanour*, *behaviour*, *endeavour*,

vour, Purveyour, Parlour, Colour, Neighbour, &c. ; But yet if they are written with (*or*) it is not much amiſs, but the other is better.

22. In many words that end with (*en*), and ſome that end with (*on*), the (*e*) and the (*o*) is but little ſounded, but yet it muſt be written ; or it ſounds like an half Syllable, but is not ſo ; (for the half Syllable is only where an (*l*), and in ſome few words where an (*r*) goes before the ſilent (*e*), as in the Examples formerly mentioned). As in *liſten, haſten, gliſten, burſten, bidden, bitten, eaten, harden, ſadden, hidden, driven, drunken, ſtolen, happen, token, taken, awaken, ſhaken, laden, ſodden, woven, cheapen, leſſen, blacken, ſlacken, darken, hearken, frozen, ſoften*, &c. *Bacon, falcon, Capon, leſſon, Priſon, reckon, Maſon*, &c.

23. Generally (*per*) and (*pur*) are of the ſame ſound, and by the pronunciation you can ſcarce diſtinguiſh the one from the other : But obſerve that moſt words where there is that Syllable, are written (eſpecially in the beginning of words) with (*e*) not (*u*); as (*permit, perchance, perhaps, pertain, perform*, &c) But ſome are written with (*u*); as theſe that follow, (*purblind purchaſe, purge, purgation, Purgatory, Purle, purloin, purſue, Purple, purport, purpoſe, Purſe, Purſevant, Purſlain, Purſy*. (*i. e.* Fat or ſhort-winded.) *Purveyour* ; and it may be ſome few others.

But ſome alſo of a not much different ſound are to be written with (*a*) ; as *partake, particular, party*, &c. Theſe things muſt be left to obſervation.

17. Many words are pronounced as if they were of fewer Syllables than indeed they are; as *priſoner*, *buſineſs*, *victuals*, *Leopard*, Alice, *ordinary*, *marriage*, *carriage*, *reckoning*, *Monaſtery*, *Sturgeon*, *Pidgeon*, *Gudgeon*, *Dungeon*, *Veniſon*, *Parliament*, *Medicine*, *pernicious*, *conſcientious*, *ſumptuous*, &c. *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. which ſhould alſo be obſerved.

18. Derivatives and Compounds follow the Orthography of their Primitives and Simples; as *contempt*, *contemptible*, ; *buſy*, *buſineſs* ; *Phyſick*, *Phyſician* ; *ſight*, *inſight*, *dim-ſighted* ; *weigh*, *weight*, *weighty* ; *right*, *righteous*, *upright* ; *ordinary*, *extraordinary* ; *purſue*, *purſuit*, *purſuance* ; *ſiege*, *beſieged*.

19. Some words that ſeem to end only with (*y*) ſhould rather be written with (*ey*) as *money*, *honey*, *key*, *barley*, *turkey*, *chimney*, *journey*, *cowitrey*, *monkey*, and the like ; yet if many of them are written only with (*y*), it is not much to be faulted.

20. An (*a*) before (*ng*) with the ſoft ſound of (*g*) is pronounced in divers words as if it were the Diphthong (*ai*) ; but muſt be written only with the Vowel (*a*) ; as in (*ſtrange*, *ſtranger*, *danger*, *manger*, *range*, *mangy*, &c.) But on the other hand, ſome words ſeem (by the ſound) to end with (*en*) which ſhould be written with (*ain*), as (*ſuddain*, *curtain*, *murrain*, *ſovereign*, *purſlain*, *certain*, &c.

21. Some words that ſeem to end with (*or*) ſhould rather be written with (*our*) ; as (*Saviour*, *favour*, *labour*, *demeanour*, *behaviour*, *endeavour*,

vour, Purveyour, Parlour, Colour, Neighbour, &c. ; But yet if they are written with (*or*) it is not much amiſs, but the other is better.

22. In many words that end with (*en*), and ſome that end with (*on*), the (*e*) and the (*o*) is but little ſounded, but yet it muſt be written ; or it ſounds like an half Syllable, but is not ſo ; (for the half Syllable is only where an (*l*), and in ſome few words where an (*r*) goes before the ſilent (*e*), as in the Examples formerly mentioned). As in *liſten, haſten, gliſten, burſten, bidden, bitten, eaten, harden, ſadden, hidden, driven, drunken, ſtolen, happen, token, taken, awaken, ſhaken, laden, ſodden, woven, cheapen, laſſen, blacken, ſlacken, darken, hearken, frozen, ſoften*, &c. *Bacon, falcon, Capon, laſſon, Priſon, reckon, Maſon*, &c.

23. Generally (*per*) and (*pur*) are of the ſame ſound, and by the pronunciation you can ſcarce diſtinguiſh the one from the other : But obſerve that moſt words where there is that Syllable, are written (eſpecially in the beginning of words) with (*e*) not (*u*); as (*permit, perchance, perhaps, pertain, perform*, &c) But ſome are written with (*u*); as theſe that follow, (*purblind purchaſe, purge, purgation, Purgatory, Purle, purloin, purſue, Purple, purport, purpoſe, Purſe, Purſevant, Purſlain, Purſy*. (*i. e.* Fat or ſhort-winded) *Purveyour* ; and it may be ſome few others.

But ſome alſo of a not much different ſound are to be written with (*a*) ; as *partake, particular, party*, &c. Theſe things muſt be left to obſervation.

24. In other words alſo it is not very eaſie to diſtinguiſh by the ſound, whether the Vowel before an (*r*) ſhould be an (*i*) or an (*u*); as in (*firſt, thirſt,*) compared with (*burſt, durſt, curſt*): And in (*ſir, Fir, Myrrh,*) compared with (*Fur, bur, ſur*); and (*bird, third, gird*) compared with (*blur'd* (*i. e.* Blotted) *curd, furd*, and alſo *word*); and (*ſhirt, skirt, ſquirt, girt*) compared with (*hurt, ſpurt*, and alſo *wort.*) But theſe two words following (*dirt* and *flirt*) may be written either with (*i*) or (*u*) which you pleaſe.

25. It is almoſt equally indifferent whether you write the firſt Syllable of the words following with (*en*) or (*in*), (*encourage* or *incourage*; *encounter* or *incounter*; ſo alſo (*encumber, indite, endure, enquire, intire, engage, endeavour, inforce, increaſe, incroach, enfeeble, entail, entangle, ingrave, ingroſs, enjoy, enlarge, inlighten, inroll, enſnare, inrage, enrich, infer, inthrall, entice, inloſe, environ*, &c.) Theſe with ſome others may be written either with (*en*) or (*in*); tho ſome more uſually with the one, and ſome more commonly with the other.

26. Some words that ſeem by the ſound to end with (*er*) are to be written with (*ure*); as (*jointure, moiſture, failure, venture, adventure, mixture, conjecture, tenure, tincture, treaſure, pleaſure, meaſure, geſture, lecture, leiſure.*) But when the accent is on the laſt Syllable, it is more plain; as (*manure, endure, enſure*, &c.)

27. Some words may be written either with (*k*) or (*qu*), tho (now) more uſually with (*k*);

(*k*) ; as (*lackey* or *lacquey* ; *packet* or *pacquet* ; *relicks* or *reliques* ; *remark* or *remarque* ; *Rhetorick* or *Rhetorique* ; *Arithmetick* or *Arithmetique* ; *attack* or *attaque*, &c.

28. Primitives if they end with (*y*) when they become Derivatives by the addition of a Termination, the (*y*) ſhould be turned into an (*i*), as in (*mighty* and *mightier* ; *godly* and *godlineſs* ; *twenty* and *twentieth*, &c.) And ſometimes in Primitives that end in (*ty*) where the Termination doth not begin with (*e*), but another Vowel, the (*y*) in the Derivative is turned into (*e*) ; as in (*plenty*, *plenteous* ; *pity*, *piteous*, &c.

29 Nouns that end with an (*f*), when they are made plural by adding an (*s*), the (*f*) is turned into the Conſonant (*v*) ; as in (*ſtaff* and *ſtaves* ; *Wife* and *Wives* ; *Life* and *Lives* ; *Beef* and *Beeves* ; *Loaf* and *Loaves* ; *ſelf*, and *ſelves*, *Wolf* and *Wolves*, &c) But if the (*s*) added at the end be a ſign not of the Plural Number, but of the Genitive Caſe, (*of*) being left out) ; the (*f*) muſt be retained ; as (*my ſtaff's length*, *Life's frailty*, *the Wolf's Skin*, &c.

30 Nouns have Articles belonging to them ; thoſe Articles are (*a*) and (*the*) Now as to the former, you muſt obſerve that (*a*) is to be uſed when the next word begins with a Conſonant ; as (*a Man*, *a Woman*, *a Fire*, &c) But when the next word begins with a Vowel or with an (*h*), then (*an*) muſt be uſed inſtead of (*a*) ; as (*an Enemy*, *an Inn*, *an Houſe*, *an Horſe*, *an Honeſt man*) And as to the latter, you muſt

carefully diſtinguiſh between the Article [*the*] and the Pronoun [*thee*].

31. There are three degrees of Compariſon, the Poſitive, Comparative, and Superlative; as [*high, higher or more high, higheſt or moſt high; ſweet, ſweeter or more ſweet, ſweeteſt or moſt ſweet,* &c. Now as to theſe, two things are to be obſerved.

(1) The Comparative degree is properly to be uſed when the Compariſon is between two; as [*you are the taller of the two; the right hand is the ſtronger of the hands*]; but the Superlative is to be uſed when the Compariſon is between more than two; as [*the oldeſt of the three, four,* &c]

(2) After the Comparative degree we oft uſe the Particle [than], as [*taller than you, ſweeter than Honey, more bitter than Gall,* &c. But ſome do not ſo ſtrictly obſerve this.

Obſerve alſo the difference between the Noun and the Verb; as [*breath* and *breathe*; *cloth* and *clothe*; &c.

A Catalogue of ſome of the more common difficult Words.

PHyſician. Apothecary, Chirurgion, Artechoke, Aſparagus (or Sparagus) neeſe, Brick-kiln, Gnat, gnaw, gnaſh, acquieſce, dirt, joiſt (*in building*) Onion, eight, weight, Rythm (or Rhythm) ſubtil, Buoy (*ſuch as Seamen uſe*) Neighbour, wreath, Alarm, Yatch, inveigle, view, verdict, fraight (or freight) Voyage, eleven,

ven, twelve, twelfth, ſeventeenth, twentieth, knead, knuckle, knubble, threaten, ſlaughter, wholeſome, Language, languiſh, Lantern, lather (*of Sads*) Mortgage, Ciſſers, *Ralph*, *Humphrey*, *Maurice*, Ribband, Peſtil, Muſk-melon, Herb, peremptory, cieled (*room*) Beſieged, Build, Flegm, lieu, Plumb-line, Myrrh, bruiſe, Reign, Heir, gheſs, Gueſt, Wren, ſuit, juice, Tongue, Debt, Gourd, Guard, bought, wreſt, School, Scholar, Bier (*to carry the Dead upon*) Deaf, Fruit, Zeal, buy, Shield, Rheum, ſwound (or ſwoon) Wretch, through, two, Schiſm Two-pence, Three-pence, Five-pence, *Wedneſday*, *Tueſday*, Dough, Ghoſt, thought, League, wring, Goal, Hymn, wrought, Guild (*hall*) wrangle, throttle, Authority, convey, Convoy (*of Ships*) Liquor, diſguiſe, attempt, haughty, diſhoneſt, Triumph, adieu, Lieutenant, jeopardy, Prieſthood, Yeoman, Feoffee, Bury, Houſhold, Shepherd, Daughter, Prorogue, Intrigue, Fatigue (*toil*) Forraign, height, Traffique, deſcend, Choler (*an Humour of the Body*) Handkerchief, handſom, Banquet, enough, buſy, buſineſs, Pſalm, reſign, Pſalter, atchieve, Scepter, Monarch, Yellow, Renown, Cup-board, Portinger, Potrage, Eſcutcheon (or Scutcheon) Arraign, Apron, Saffron, Iron, relieve, draught, Errand, Eccho, miſhap, Friendſhip, Schedule, oblique, ſolemn, Twilight, Coheir, Nephew, Neece, Science, Pealhen, Pea (or Peaſe) fulſhood, beguile, aſcertain, peaceable, Sepulchre, Catalogue, Pomegranate, Allegiance, Catechiſm, Synagogue, Jealouſie, Exchequer, Deputy, Conduit, Rhetorick, Cha-

racter

racter, Diſcipline, Parliament, Awl, Bough, Billot (*for the Fire*) Autumn, Eye, feign, Vein, Plaiſter, Cocheneal, Spermuceti, Mithridate, Diaſcordium, Venice-treacle, conceit, condign, Puniſhment, Verjuice, Citizen (or Citiſen) ſojourn, Conſtable, yonder, Ambaſſador vouchſafe, diſcharge, Viſage, Furnace, Eclipſe, Merchant, either, Eſquire, bewray, awry, Ague, repugn, Blaſpheme, Cudgel, Yeſterday. Apoplexy, Monaſtery, *Whitſuntide*, Eccleſiaſtical, Ancient, Cuſhion, Damſin, Carrion, Conjurer, Frumenty (or Fromenty) gorgeous, Guiny (or Guinea) Gauging, Hierarchy, Indictment, lucre, luſtre, Medicine, nuiſance, Veniſon, Hoy (*a Veſſel for Sea*) neigh, Government, creeple, Lungs, graff, Pantafle (Slipper) Pamplet, Shoe, Alien (*ſtranger*) deceaſe, Oranges, Limons, pert (brisk) neither, Nymph, occur, obeiſance, mulct, piece-meal, extraordinary, Liquor, Poſtſcript, Pleuriſie, review, Attorney, inveigh, Maſſacre, Poſtillon, Javelin, Jaundice, Judaiſm, Heatheniſm, &c.

A Catalogue of ſome long Words.

AUdacious, Effeminate, extraordinary, Aberrations, Confectioner, communication, circumſpection, diſſimulation, diſtribution, deſtruction, conſumption, diminution, demonſtration, aggravation, contemplation, animadverſion, approbation, congratulation, adminiſtration, apprehenſion, aſſeveration, conſecration, interpretation, interpoſition, juſtification, ſancti-

ſanctification, artificial, prevaricate oppoſition, manifeſtation exhortation, examination imperfection, obligation, premeditation, ſignification, ſupererogation, tranſubſtantiation, excommunication, ſuperſcription, reconciliation, qualification, provocation, reſurrection, reſtitution, violation, ſeparation, reſolution, conjunction, prepoſition, apparition, inſpection, ſubordination, pronunciation, anxiety, refractory, Dictionary, Falconer, Executioner, inſufficient, omniſcient, omnipreſent, omnipotency, improbability, concatination abbreviation, conſideration incomprehenſible, immutability, interpretatively, circumſtantial, contrariety, Parliamentary, voluntarily, confederacy, peſtilential, Immortality, impertinency, Phyſiognomy, Plenipotentiary, inexhauſtible, inexorable, Inquiſition, inevitable, inexpugnable, genealogy, indiſcernable, unconceivable.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Points, and other Marks.

Q *OF what uſe are the Points?*

A They are of great uſe for the right diſtinguiſhing of Clauſes and Sentences; and therefore it is not only ornamental, but very requiſite that they be obſerved in Reading, and competently well placed in Writing.

Q *Which are the principal Points to be obſerved?*

A. Theſe

A. These six: (1.) A *Comma*, thus ,
(2.) A *Semicolon*, thus ;
(3.) A *Colon*, thus :
(4.) A *Period*, thus .
(5.) An *Interrogation-point*, thus ?
(6.) An *Admiration-point*, thus !

Q. *What is a* Comma, *and of what use?*

A. A *Comma* is a little point made after some words begun at the Line, or at the foot of such Letters as should come down only to the Line, and bent down with a little tail towards the left Hand. It is a point of the least force, but of the most frequent use; and it is to be placed where the sense directs the least stop of the Voice in Reading. Examples of it you may find, and should do well to observe, almost in every Verse of the Bible, and in every other Author.

Q. *What is a* Semi-colon, *and of what use?*

A. A *Semicolon* is made of a *Comma* and a *Tittle*, or speck over it, thus [;]. It is to be placed when the Sense directs the stop to be somewhat bigger than after a *Comma*, and somewhat less than after a *Colon*; and hence it is termed a half Colon.

Q. *What is a* Colon, *and of what use?*

A. A *Colon* is made of two tittles, specks, or points, one at the Line, and the other a little distance over it, thus [:]. It is to be placed where the Sence of the Sentence is half compleat: it is as half a *Period*.

Q. *What is a* Period, *and of what use?*

A. It

A. It is one Tittle, Speck, or Point, made in the Line, thus [.]; And it is to be placed, where the Sentence is fully compleat and ended; hence it is called a full Point or Stop.

Q. *What is an* Interrogation-point, *and of what uſe?*

A. It is made of one Point at the Line, and another over it bending upward towards the right hand, thus [?]. And it is to be placed at the end of a Queſtion asked.

Q. *What is an* Admiration-point, *and of what uſe?*

A. It is made of one Point at the Line, and a little perpendicular Stroke over it, at a ſmall diſtance, and pointing down towards it, thus [!] And it is to be placed after a Word or Clauſe, ſignifying Wonderment, Admiration, or Crying out.

Q. *Are there not other Marks in Writing to be obſerved?*

A. Yes, there are ſeveral other Marks.

Q. *Which is the firſt Mark to be obſerved?*

A. That which is called a *Parentheſis*, which is made of two ſtrokes like half Moons, open or hallow the one towards the other, thus [( )]; between which two ſtrokes, ſome matter (*viz.* Word, Clauſe, or Clauſes) may be interpoſed, for Explication or Illuſtration ſake, within a Sentence, the Senſe of which Sentence would nevertheleſs be entire and good without that which is ſo interpoſed. Examples of it we may frequently meet with in printed Books, as particu-

particularly in *Rom.* 7. 1, 18. yet theſe Interpoſitions ſhould not be too freequent, nor too long.

Q. *Which is the ſecond Mark?*

A. That which is called *Hyphen*; which is a note of Union, and is either a very little ſhort line, thus [-]; or two parallel lines, thus [=] And the uſe of it is twofold; either to be placed at the latter end of the line, when we have written one or more Syllables of that word, and cannot write in that line the whole word, but part of it muſt begin the next line; or elſe when two words are in a ſort united or made one; as *Self-love*, *Half-moon*.

Q. *Which is the third?*

A. That which is called *Apoſtrophus*; which is like a *Comma*, but placed a little above the head of the ſhorter Letters, in the room of a Vowel that is cut out for ſhortneſs, elegancy, or familiarity; as in *lov'd* for loved, *abhorr'd* for abhorred, and *t'other* for the other; ſo in *tis* for it is, *'tis* for it is, *thou'lt* for thou wilt, *'twas* for it was, *were* for it were, ſo alſo *em* for *them*, &c.

Q. *Which is the fourth Mark?*

A. That which is made thus [^]; which is twofold, either that which may be called a Circumflex, which is placed ſometimes over a Vowel that is to be drawn out long, as *thô*, *althô*, for though, although; or elſe that which may be called a note of Inſertion, ſet a little below the exact place, where one or more Letters

ters or Words interlined ſhould come in, or be inſerted.

CHAP. X.

Of Numeral Letters and Abbreviations.

Q. *HAve not ſome Letters another uſe, then what they ſerve for, as they are parts of a word?*

A. Yes, ſome ſtand for Numbers, and are therefore called Numeral or Numerical Letters; ſome by common cuſtom do ſtand for entire Words or Clauſes.

Q. *Which are the Numerical Letters?*

A. The Letter I ſtands for one, V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D and alſo IↃ for five hundred, M and alſo CIↃ for one thouſand, *&c.* And by theſe few Letters any ordinary Number may be expreſſed or ſignified Only this muſt be obſerved, if a leſſer Number go before a greater, the leſſer number taketh ſo much from the greater as the leſſer doth ſtand for; as if I which ſtands for one, be ſet before V, which ſtands for five, thus IV. then that I taketh one from the five, ſo that IV is but four; in like manner IX is nine, XL is forty, XC ninety; whereas VI is ſix, XI eleven LX ſixty, CX an hundred and ten, MDCXCII ſtands for one thouſand ſix hundred ninety two.

Q. *Which are ſome of thoſe Abbreviations, where one or more Letters, or other Marks, do by common cuſtom ſtand for entire words?*

A. You

A. You may take the following Catalogue of divers of them; wherein (becauſe they are generally derived from the *Latin*) I ſhall adjoyn the *Latin* word or words, from whence they are derived.

viz. *videlicet*, that is to ſay.
e. g. *exempli gratia*, } for Example.
v. g. *verbi gratia*, }
&c. *et cætera*, and the reſt; or, and ſo forth.
i. e. *id eſt*, }
hoc eſt, } that is, or that is to ſay.
id. *idem*, the ſame.
ib. *ibidem*, in the ſame place.
v. or vid. *vide*, ſee.
q. d *quaſi dicat*, as tho he ſhould ſay.
li. *libre*, pounds.
s. *ſolidi*, ſhillings.
d. *denarii*, pence.
q. *quadrantes*, farthings.
l. *liber*, book.
c. *caput*, chapter.
v. *verſus*, verſe.
p. *pagina*, page.
§. *Sectio*, Section.
ſc. *ſcilicet*, to wit.
N. B. *nota bene*, take ſpecial notice of this.
M. S. *Manuſcriptus*, Manuſcript.
M S S *Manuſcripti*, Manuſcripts.
Ob. *Objectio*, Objection.
Sol. *Solutio*, Anſwer.

M. A. *Magiſter Artium*, Maſter of Arts.
D. D. S. S. Th. D. *Sacro-ſanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*. Doctor of Divinity.
I. D or L. D. *Juris aut Legis Doctor*. Doctor of Law.
M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*. Doctor of Phyſick, *&c.*

So alſo in Phyſicians Bills.

℞ *Recipe*, take.
℔ *Libra*, a Pound.
ſs *Semiſſis*, half a Pound.
℥ an Ounce.
ʒ a Dram.
℈ a Scruple.
gr. a Grain.
m. *Manupulus*, an handful.
p. half an handful.
ana. of each alike.
q. s. *quantum ſufficit*, a ſufficient quantity.
q. l *quantum libet*, as much as you pleaſe.

So alſo,

y^t that.	w^t what.
ye the.	w^n when.
y^m them.	M^r Maſter.
y^r their	M^rs Miſtreſs.
y^n then.	p^d paid.
w^m whom	ſ^d ſaid.
wth with.	rec^d received.
wch which	H^ble Honourable.

L^d.

L[d] Lord.	Eſq; Eſquire
K[t] Knight.	Adm[rs] Adminiſtra-
L[p] Lordſhip.	tors.
La[p] Ladyſhip.	B[p] Biſhop.
S[r] Sir.	ag[t] againſt.
S[t] Saint.	With many others.

THE

THE POSTSCRIPT.

Reader,

I *Have endeavoured in the foregoing Tract, to conſult the benefit of the* English *Scholar, and as much as might be to condeſcend to young and tender Capacities. Yet it is ſcarce poſſible to make things ſo eaſy and plain to ſuch, but that there will be need of the help of an Inſtructor. Nor could the uſe of ſome Terms of Art, which at firſt may ſeem a little difficult to the Learner, be well avoided. A little Acquaintance with them will make them obvious and familiar. But to remove, as much as may be, every ſtumbling block out of the way of the young Learner, and to prevent his Diſcouragement, I add the following Explication of divers of the more difficult Terms uſed in the foregoing* Introduction.

Orthography *ſignifieth the Manner or Method of true Writing and Spelling.*

Orthographical *ſignifieth ſomewhat belonging, or appertaining to* Orthography, *or the Method of true Writing and Spelling.*

Primitive

Primitive *and* Derivative, *are oppoſite the one to the other. A primitive Word is the firſt or original Word, that is not derived of another. A Derivative Word is ſuch a one as is derived of the Primitive. As* Love *is a* Primitive, *not derived of another Word; but* loveſt, loveth, loved, loving, lover, lovely, *are derivative Words, derived from the* Primitive *Word* love: *So* talk *is a* Primitive; *but* talkeſt, talketh, talker, talking, talkative, *are derivatives derived from the primitive,* talk.

Simple *and* Compound, *are oppoſite the one to the other.* Simple *words are ſuch as are ſingle, or not compounded with any other thing ſet before them. A* Compound *word is that which hath a little Particle or Prepoſition ſet before it, and joyned to it, ſo as to make one word.*

As godly, ſight, right, clean, ſufficient, fine, fix, *are Simple words; but* ungodly, inſight, upright, unclean, inſufficient, refine, prefix, *are Compound words, compounded or made up of thoſe Simple words, and a little Particle or Prepoſition ſet before them.*

A Prepoſition *is a little Particle or Piece of a word ſet at the beginning of a Simple word, as in the Examples juſt before given.*

A Termination *is the ending of a Derivative word; ſuch as* ed, er, eſt, eth, ous, tion, ation, ful, ment, *&c. As in* grace, graceful, gracious, content, contentment, contentation. *Where* ful, ous, ment, ation, *are the* Terminations, *or endings of the derivative words.*

A Noun *is the Name whereby any thing is called, and uſually may have the Articles* [a], [an], *or* [the] *put before them, as* a Man, a Table; an Houſe, an Egg; the Woman, the Bread.

The Comparative *degree either uſually ends in* [er] *or hath the word* [more] *ſet before it. The* Superlative *degree either uſually ends in* [eſt], *or hath the word* [moſt] *ſet before it; as* full, ſweet, high, *are poſitives, noting ſuch properties of things abſolutely, without exceſs or compariſon;* fuller *or* more full, ſweeter *or* more ſweet, higher *or* more high, *are Comparitives;* fulleſt *or* moſt full, ſweeteſt *or* moſt ſweet, higheſt *or* moſt high, *are the Superlatives thereof, noting the higheſt degree of thoſe properties of things.

FINIS.

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paribus alendi. SATIS CERTO VITA, quæ constituerunt. GE. Male litteris cum ea te nobis diremunt. Quin imprecor illis negotium, quæ tuum animum nobis invident? Pessime te illorum, nostrum tam grave desiderio torquet tui. Mihi perscribas libenter, si quidem meo tuæ

Mandandi ac postulandi.

IACONUS, SAPIENS.

IA. QUÆSO ut hæc res tibi cordi sit. Etiam atque etiam rogo ut hoc negotium tibi curæ sit. Hoc te revelim ut totum Sapidum exeas. Sed quæso, cautam hanc tractabis diligenter? Hæc mea quæso ut adjungas. Curabis hanc rem mea causa diligenter. Severe scies, quam sæpe velle te mihi probasti, fac ut fortunam hanc inveniam, quam ipse facis.

SA. Dabo, ego tibi hoc effectum reddam, & quidem propediem. Eventum præstare non possum; illud polliceor, nihil oscitanter, nec fodium detractum. Curabo diligentius, quam si meam rem agerem. Quamquam meam esse duco, quæ tu amici. Hic tamen si in me quid tibi deesse cernis, quam fidem meæ diligentiam. Tu hæc * in utramque contra sumes; ego tibi hoc confectum dabo. Tranquillus esto, in me recipio proxime tibi omnem. Gaudeo mihi datam occasionem, qua declarem animum in te meum. Equidem orationi tibi polliceor, sed re præstabo, quidquid est amici sinceri, & ex animo bene volentis. Nolim te falsa vana spe. Illud efficiam, ut dicas hoc negotii mandatum amico.

In utramque] Vide proverbiorum. In utramque aurem dormire.

Successus.

SA. Res successit opinione melius. Fortuna optimis utriusque fuit. Si fortuna tibi supplex, non potuisset esse obsequentior. Res tua * & voti successu sequendi processit. Vicit etiam cetera fortuna favoris afflatus. Optime tibi fluxit. Rem omnibus, cui hic ex sententia cadunt omnia. Illus

Et voti] Metaphoria aphym & Cepidem. Est navigantibus.

Res tua] Fortuna... Est... Locus... Deo... fronem... Est... Locus... Deo... sed eundem modum dicimus etc.

inperavi quam fuisem solus optare. Ventis nec enim sequandis hoc actus negotium est. Res omnis cecidit ex sententia. Vincere rem, cecidit sic ei. Opinor * voluisse me tuam, dece feliciter exercitum, quam fuisse. instituta.

Fuisse meam] Vide præcedentem Notam ad vivi.

Gratiarum actio.

1 A. Eandem & gratum habeo, & habiturus sum, quod vitam, maximum. Pro illo tuo in me officio pares agere gratias vix possum, rebus nequaquam. Video quantum debeam tuo in me fidei. Nihil miror: neque enim te quisquam novit secius, & hoc magis debeo. Pro illo tuo in me officio amoris, mi Sapide, et pari, maxime. Quid hac re est præstabilius amicum alterum * habere, & habetur hoc gratia, & sumitur. Quod me rogasti, ego istum tibi confido, & habeo gratum. Illud officio gratiam mi fecisti magnam. Peregratum est, quod eadem mea egeris bona fide. Ex omnibus rebus, quæ tu plurima in me contulisti, hoc est longe gratissimum. Referre gratiam pari in nequaquam possum: agere certe tuis inter nos fit pervacaneum: quod unum possum, hac habebo dum vivero. Illud beneficio tuo tibi me magnopere * devinctum esse. Hoc nomine plus tibi debeo, quam unquam fortunæ quidquam. Hoc beneficio a te mihi data quam ut possim dissolvere. Obligationem meam reddidisti, quam ut nomen meum e tuo * tabulo possim unquam expungere. Hoc officio me tuum reddidisti, ut nullum mancipium æque sit in rebus heri sui. Hac re me tibi devinctiorem reddidisti, quam ut unquam æs alienum possim relevare. Plurimis nominibus tibi debeo, sed non plus quam hoc. Pro mediocribus beneficiis agendæ sunt gratiæ: hoc majus est, quam ut conveniat verbis gratias agere.

Respon-

Adsum] Quia verbotenus amant: re ipsa nihil minus præstant, quam promissa.

Devinctiorem — Dissolvere] Eleganter manet in metaphora.

Diario] Diarium, codicilli sive commentarioli rerum actarum in singulos d...